DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 195 282	IR 009 062
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TITLE	Potential White House Conference Issues: An Analysis of the First 35 Pre-White House Conferences.
INSTITUTION	King Research, Inc., Rockville, Md.
SPONS AGENCY	National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, Washington, D. C.
PUB DATE	Feb 79
NOTE	116p.: For related document, see ED 179 235.
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC05 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Futures (of Society): Government (Administrative Body): Government Role: Guidelines: Information Dissemination: *Information Needs: Information Science: National Programs: *Needs Assessment: *Objectives: *Planning Commissions: *Policy Formation
IDENTIFIERS	*White House Conference Library Info Services

ABSTRACT

This review of the 1,440 resolutions and recommendations from the first 35 Pre-White House Conferences identifies a strong grass roots appeal to expand traditional library services, to serve current constituencies more effectively, and to initiate and extend services to special constituencies that have been denied traditional library materials, services, and facilities. They also reflect a practical knowledge of the economic realities facing library and information services. Many address ways of improving the efficiency of services such as new technology, resource sharing, and increased library staff skills. Issues concerning governance, funding, and legislation also dominate the reports of many Pre-White House Conferences. Out of these emerges an abundance of issues, concerns, goals, and solutions from which to formulate the White House Conference objectives and topics to be covered. Appendices include a table showing the number of resolutions made concerning each of 18 issues by the individual states: a detailed outline of these issues including goals and means of achieving goals at the local, state, and national levels: a table showing major topic areas explored at each state conference: and a table showing the states which addressed each of 27 specific goals. (Author/RAA)

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White House Conference
on
Library and Information Services

POTENTIAL
WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
ISSUES

An Analysis of the First 35 Pre-White House Conferences

Prepared For:

The National Commission on
Libraries and Information Science

Prepared By:

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February, 1979

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This study and report was performed under purchase order to King Research, Inc. from the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

The views and opinions expressed in this Report are those of King Research, Inc., and do not necessarily reflect official position or policy of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was prepared by Donald W. King with contributions made to it by Lisa L. King. A preliminary draft of the report was co-authored by Marilyn K. Gell. The preliminary and final manuscripts were reviewed by Nancy K. Roderer and Vernon E. Palmour. Also, we would like to acknowledge the input of an ad hoc committee at the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science consisting of Alphonse F. Trezza, Executive Director, and Richard Akeroyd, Vera Hirschberg, William Mathews, and Mary Power. They provided thoughtful and careful review which was found constructive and helpful in preparing this report.

FOREWORD

One of our Nation's greatest resources is information. It touches all citizens in nearly all of their daily activities including work, schooling, and recreation, as well as in coping with everyday problems. Information also affects us in many hidden ways. Most of our greatest achievements in medicine, science, technology, education and industry are partially attributable to intensive use of information. Our Nation is rapidly becoming an information oriented society in which it is increasingly essential to be able to master information in order to cope with nearly every facet of living. Information undoubtedly will continue to benefit us in even greater ways in the future. On the other hand, many of our Nation's most serious problems can be traced to the fact that large segments of our population are unable to gain access to information or to properly use information. This is leading to an unacceptable level of information illiteracy.

Information has helped make incredible advances in medicine and science, assisted greatly in conquering space, served us well in our national defense and helped make us the greatest industrial nation in the world. In science and technology alone, U.S. publishers annually distribute about 2.5 billion articles to individuals and libraries through 9,000 periodicals. Over six times that number of periodicals are published worldwide, much of which is used by our scientists as well. In the U.S. over 15,000 scientific books are published annually. In order to handle such an enormous volume of information, new and sophisticated technology has been developed for preparing, distributing, storing, retrieving and transmitting information in all forms. All evidence suggests that high technology will soon make even today's advances look archaic. Fortunately, these advances can be much more broadly applied to a wide range of information uses by all citizens. This opportunity can lead us into a completely new era built upon information, if we recognize and meet the challenge presented by it.

Our national treasury of information has grown to an enormous size. We have over 9,000 public libraries, nearly 3,000 academic libraries, over 10,000 special libraries and tens of thousands of school and company libraries in this country. Ours is the most information rich nation in the world. Unfortunately, even in this information rich environment, there exists the real danger of polarizing our society into those highly sophisticated information-oriented persons who have ready access to information and those who do not or cannot use needed information because of real or artificial information barriers. Many are excluded from enjoying this wealth because of illiteracy, physical handicaps, the lack of incentives or even awareness of where or how to obtain information which would enable them to cope with their problems. We are faced with a situation in which there are instances of millions of volumes of the world's literature found within walking distance of many urban residents who cannot read. Furthermore, this segment of our population often cannot even obtain the most basic coping information such as where to find medical assistance, legal advice, job openings, or how to handle consumer problems.

We are swiftly moving from an industrial age to an information age. It has recently been estimated that more than one-half of our Gross National Product is attributable to information-related activities. We eagerly anticipate this time, but there are some difficulties involving the pending information age. Even now, a large proportion of jobs are related to and dependent on information. These jobs require an increasingly high degree of skills related to preparing, processing and using information. However, our educational system is not providing all the training necessary for persons to adapt to this information intensive job environment. (This is certainly true for the library profession.) If the trend is not reversed, more and more persons will not be equipped to work in this future environment because of illiteracy or lack of proper education.

Continuing advances in communication technology, computing, library and information science, and information systems hold the promise of facilitating substantial social and economic progress during this century by making information more available, accessible and useful. The information poor may, however, become even more impoverished unless they are given prominent consideration in the design of our new systems. One of our greatest challenges over the next decade is to guide the emerging information potential in a way that all of our citizens can benefit to the greatest degree possible. We must not become a nation of information "haves" and "have nots" because the consequences could indeed be severe for all of us.

It has been recognized that out Nation is at a crossroad concerning information policies. For this reason, plans were formed to convene a White House Conference to address the future of our information resources and to establish the role of libraries and information services in our new era of an information

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society. On December 31, 1974, a Joint Resolution passed Congress which authorized and requested the President to call a White House Conference on Library and Information Services. This Joint Resolution provided a foundation for building informatio resources for the future. With recognition that access to information and ideas is indispensible to the development of human potential, the advancement of civilizatio and continuance of enlightened self-government, the Joint Resolution went on to sta that the White House Conference should develop recommendations for the further impr ment of the Nation's libraries and information services.

The White House Conference planners and the Advisory Committee face a very difficult dilemma. On the one hand it is essential that grass roots' sentiments be heard and understood, and that some action be taken. On the other hand, it is a formidable task for even the most informed persons to completely understand the complex issues involved, the infinite array of potential solutions, the strengths and weaknesses of these solutions and the potential consequences of them. Making choices among the many alternatives available today becomes even more intractable in light of the likely advances in technology in the future. Understanding information needs and knowledge of potential solutions must come from a wide variety of sources. A broad range of experiences, knowledge and skills is essential to achieve outcomes of the Conference which will yield informed recommendations and ultimately provide meaningful library and information policies.

One of the principal problems facing the White House Conference delegate is the complexity of the information environment. Information serves a vast communit of users ranging from inner city residents who must seek information on how to cope with special problems or to satisfy their day-to-day needs, all the way to Nobel Priz winners who rely heavily on information to help them unravel the mysteries of the universe. Information is communicated in many forms such as printed matter, radio, television, or persons talking to one another. In order for information to be communicated by such formal means there are a significant number of persons, processes and equipment necessary to prepare the information, process it for distribution, store it when not immediately needed, and transmit it to users. Libraries and information services currently play a major role in storing information and providing access to it when needed. However, there will be new and far better ways in which libraries and information services can serve the general public as well as person from all sectors of society in the future. In formulating the future role of libraries and information services we must also consider other information participants as well, including authors, publishers, broadcasters and the many other hidden groups involved in preparing, reproducing, distributing, storing and communicating information. Such an assessment must take into account new and potential technological developments, funding mechanisms, government regulations and the interdependencies of all the participants.

We are clearly on the threshold of an exciting new era in information. However, in entering this era we face many difficult problems and seemingly irreconcilable choices. First, we must deal with the priorities of national resources and how they should be allocated to meet information needs compared to other social needs. Given the importance of information in our Nation's future, we must decide how to allocate information resources among needs by citizens for continuing education, coping with life,and recreation; government for accomplishing its objectives; educational institutions for teaching and research; industry for research, development and operations; and the many service professions such as medicine, law, engineering and social work for accomplishing their services. We need to carefully explore the future role of libraries and information services in satisfying these needs. There are many functions than can and probably should be performed by libraries and information services such as in serving continuing education and life long learning, providing referral services for coping information, helping break down information barriers to persons denied access because of illiteracy, physical handicaps or location. However, we have learned that our resources are not limitless so that priorities must be set concerning the amount and sequences of allocating them to perform these functions.

The relative roles of the public and the private sector must be addressed in the future in a manner that will achieve optimum benefit to all of society. Even within government, there are questions of how much should be funded and performed at the Federal, regional, state and local level. At the local level, because of tightened budgets, difficult choices must be made concerning which services should be retained and which services should be discarded or made available through shared resources. Some other kinds of conflicts exist which must also be resolved. For example, we must balance such issues as the need for personal information to govern our Nation versus the protection of this personal information against malicious use. This leads to the dilemma concerning freedom of information versus privacy of individuals.

These are some of the interesting challenges facing the White House Conference. Hopefully, this highly important assembly will provide a solid foundation for meeting them in the future.

Donald W. King

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SUMMARY OF 35 PRE-WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCES

Review of the 1440 resolutions and recommendations from the first 35 Pre-White House Conferences, leads one to believe that there is a strong grass roots appeal to expand the role of traditional library services, to serve current constituencies more effectively and to initiate and extend services to special constituencies that have been denied traditional library materials, services and facilities for one reason or other. The resolutions and recommendations also reflect a practical knowledge of the economic realities facing libraries and information services. Thus, many resolutions and recommendations addressed ways of improving the efficiency of services such as through new technology, resource sharing and increased library staff skills. Issues concerning governance, funding and legislation also dominated many Pre-White House Conferences. Out of all of this, however, emerges an abundance of issues, concerns, goals and solutions from which to begin to formulate the White House Conference objectives and topics to be covered.

There appeared to be three principal areas in which libraries and information services can expand upon their traditional role. One area deals with assuming an expanded role as an educational institution. The second further role is to provide more information and services for coping with life's problems. The third role is to extend the collection and preservation function of libraries to new kinds of information.

The delegates to the Pre-White House Conferences expressed a desire to have libraries serve in an educational capacity to help reduce illiteracy, improve the reading skills of the general public and play a major part in life long learning. There was a feeling that libraries and their facilities would provide a natural environment for such activities to take place. Many specific suggestions were made concerning how this can be achieved. They included very specific suggestions about acquiring and providing specially trained staff, materials, programs and space to serve illiterate citizens and those who wish to improve reading skills or to enhance their life long learning. It was also emphasized that libraries could possibly assist in helping persons establish new job opportunities through testing, training and referral services. An appeal was made for full cooperation of libraries with Federal, state and local agencies that have appropriate programs in these areas as well as with other programs such as Reading is Fundamental, Literacy Volunteers of America and Right to Read.

A clear call came for libraries to begin serving a further role in providing information for coping with life's problems. Again, there was substantial grass roots sentiment for libraries to serve as a community information center for such purposes as assisting citizens to participate in public policy; to provide an information base for family life information; to obtain information concerning trauma or crises; and to provide information which can help cope with every day problems. The library is thought to be an ideal setting for such community information services. Such community information services could also include a local original archive for works involving unique language, culture, folk-lore or family histories.

Funding for these new roles is thought best to come from all levels of government, but the Federal government was specifically asked to fund research for planning, developing and implementing programs for local libraries. Examples of funding from the Federal government included short term infusion of funds to initiate programs at the state and local level. Funding and participation at the state level involved such activities as coordinating efforts and providing specialized skills (such as a travelling archivist) for setting up local programs.

A substantial amount of attention was paid to serving persons who are denied traditional library materials, services and facilities because of mental, physical, geographical, social or other difficulties. In order to do this, it was felt necessary to increase library staff skills, provide special materials and alter facilities in order to serve such constituencies. A particular appeal was made to the state and Federal governments to provide funding support where needed, initiate cooperative efforts, provide some central facilities, and perform research projects in these areas. Other areas of concern dealt with the alternatives of serving school age children through public libraries versus school libraries. There was no consensus among the resolutions as to what the relative role of these two facilities should be.

There was a great deal of interest in finding ways in which to make libraries more efficient. The two most prominent approaches suggested were to share resources among libraries and to adopt new technology that is available to libraries.

The two, of course, are not mutually exclusive. The approaches to resource sharing include local sharing of bibliographic resources and for providing materials. At the state and national levels, there was an appeal for further support of networks of computerized union catalog, on-line search and retrieval and inter-library loan systems. There was strong resolution support for the National Periodicals System and initiatives by the Library of Congress and the National Library of Medicine to serve state and local libraries in various cooperative ways.

A long list of new technology to assist libraries was suggested in the resolutions including automated circulation, computerized catalogs, on-line retrieval, micrographics, video disks, cable television, telecommunication and electronic security systems. The Federal government was consistently asked to perform research and development on such new technology, establish standards when appropriate, provide meaningful policies and create programs of education and training for implementing such systems. Many resolutions called for better basic and continuing education for library and information service personnel. Finally, it was felt that libraries and information services could be more useful if the public was better informed concerning their traditional services as well as new ones that might emerge.

Governance, funding and legislation were all thoroughly covered by the Pre-White House Conference. Several formulas were presented for relative funding at local, state and national levels. Some of the kinds of support suggested for the Federal government have been discussed concerning new roles for libraries and information services and the approaches to making them more efficient. Other sources of funding were also brought up such as soliciting funds from corporations and foundations or by charging users' fees for materials and services. There was not much support for the latter approach. The single most frequent resolutions concerning non-local or state legislation dealt with strong support of Federal legislation such as Library Services and Construction Act, Elementary and Secondary Education Act, and Higher Education Act. Most resolutions called for full authorized funding under these Laws.

SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING OBJECTIVES AND TOPICS FOR THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

One job of the National Commission is to determine which of the issues raised at the Pre-White House Conference level are appropriate for further consideration at the White House Conference. As has been noted earlier in this report, these Conferences are only one source of information to be considered in arriving at these conclusions.

The foregoing analysis suggests several approaches to the question of objective and topic selection. If one assumes that the White House Conference should go beyond the Pre-White House Conferences in some significant way, we can probably safely eliminate those resolutions which deal quite specifically with local issues such as local operational issues or passage of a particular piece of state legislation. Beyond that, the emphasis on means of implementation over consideration of the role of libraries exposes a potential confusion and deficiency that is appropriate for consideration of the White House Conference.

Since the stated goal of the White House Conference is to "develop recommendations for the further improvement of the Nation's libraries and information centers and their use by the public," the White House Conference must consider some very fundamental questions; What is a library? What should it do? For whom? And, how?

It would seem that the White House Conference itself must have two braod objectives, one substantive and the other a consideration of means for implementing the substantive decisions. Looked at from this perspective, it would appear that one of the primary responsibilities of the White House Conference is to redefine the role of libraries in a complex, information environment and write the agenda for libraries for at least the next decade. The two suggested broad objectives are stated as follows

(1) To consider substantive issues concerning the role of libraries and information services in a contemporary information-laden society.

(2) To develop operational and governance strategies for making needed changes happen.

Suggested topics are discussed below.

One approach to selecting major topics for the White House Conference might well be to consider: the role of libraries in the information environment, and the role of libraries in the educational environment. The first topic would include such consideration as the way people get and use all their needed information as well as the public/private interface (an issue that did not emerge in the Pre-White House Conferences) with an eye to possible redesign of our libraries and information centers.

The second would examine the role of the library as a place where people learn. The repeated concern about literacy, training and life long learning suggests that libraries may have an important role to play in this area.

More significantly, however, libraries appear to exist at the intersection of the information community, the educational community and the information-oriented society. As we move into the "post-industrial society" described by Fritz Machlup, Daniel Bell and others, it may be that libraries will be the institutions that teach people how to get and use information whether that information is needed to cope with problems of modern living or whether it is fundamental to sophisticated research. Surely this concept is implied in the National Commission's goal "to eventually provide every individual in the United States with equal opportunity of access....."

A third general topic which should not be ignored by the White House Conference has to do with who libraries serve. While the role of libraries may be to provide education, information and materials to "every individual," institutions are generally designed to serve that part of the public that has no special impediments. But, many people are impeded in their attempts to get information either because of physical, educational, social or geographic conditions. At some point, therefore, the White House Conference must address the needs of special constituencies.

There were some ideas that are of more national concern than those issues brought up at the local Pre-White House Conferences. One of these issues involves the role of libraries and information services as part of the international information community. Another such issue deals with information employed in science, technology and other professions. These are legitimate topics of the White House Conference because they have both direct and indirect implications to libraries and information services.

The second broad objective of the White House Conference would be to develop mechanisms for implementing substantive decisons or goals. The implementation can be sub-divided into topics concerning the use of networking and new technology.

The other set of topics would deal with strategies of governance, funding and legislation. The Pre-White House Conferences have provided substantial basis for looking into these topics.

Two difficult topics to cover in the White House Conference are the future employment of networks and new technology. Perhaps one approach would be to have a combination of demonstrations (through exhibits) along with discussions of networking and technology. It is impractical to discuss the merits of networking and technology without some glimpse as to where they are taking us. This look into the future is important for potential government funding, knowledge of all the ways in which networking and new technology can be employed for information uses, the effect of technology on new roles for libraries and information services and for acceptance by librarians and users.

Three kinds of demonstrations are suggested. The first kind of demonstration deals with existing technology such as automated circulation systems, computerized cataloging systems, on-line retrieval systems, state or region networks, computerzied teleconferencing systems and electronic journal publication. The value of these demonstrations is to illustrate how far we have progressed in the last decade.

The second kind of demonstration would provide a glimpse into the future, particularly as it deals with potential new roles for libraries and information services. One example is viewdata (Prestel) to show how information can be provided for coping with life's problems. Another might be Plato or some other such system that could illustrate ways in which libraries can assist with combating illiteracy and providing life long learning. The third kind of demonstration could be the many information services now being provided by the Federal government. Examples would include the many consumer complaint systems, the Census system, the National Cartographic Information Center, the Poison Control system, and so on. Clearly, local libraries can serve as a focal point (clearinghouse) for such services. Proper demonstrations could underscore this fact.

Appropriate governance, funding and legislation would be expected as an outcome from but not necessarily an isolated consideration by the White House Conference. Society is changing rapidly so that the role of libraries within that society must change as well. To consider governance, funding and legislation without a thorough re-examination of the role libraries hope to play would be fruitless. Thus, the substantive topics must be considered in careful coordination with the implementation topics.

The White House Conference on Library and Information Services presents an exciting opportunity with important long-term potential. It requires careful planning as well as imagination, creativity and an enlightened awareness of library potential on the part of the participants.

BACKGROUND AND BASIS OF ANALYSIS

Since the time the Joint Resolution passed Congress which authorized the White House Conference on Library and Information Services, there have been 35 Pre-White House Conferences held and reported to the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. Even though there will be an additional 20 conferences held, and new insights are expected, it would seem to be an appropriate time to assess where we stand and to investigate the directions the Pre-White House Conferences are taking. By so doing, NCLIS planners and the White House Advisory Committee can begin to formally set forth plans, objectives and topics that should be covered at the White House Conference. This report provides an analysis of the resolutions and recommendations that evolved from the 35 Pre-White House Conferences held thus far.

In this report we have attempted to summarize the sentiments of citizens and other participants which are expressed in resolutions and recommendations given by the 35 Pre-White House Conferences held around the country and elsewhere. Out of the 35 Pre-White House Conferences came a total of 1,440 resolutions and recommendations. These resolutions ranged from very specific local level issues such as increasing library hours of opening all the way to general national level issues such as supporting a national periodicals system. Even though there was such a broad range of issues addressed, we found the resolutions to be rich in expressions of concern and with ideas for solving problems. Nearly all the resolutions and recommendations seemed to address one of four principal areas of concern:

(1) New roles that libraries and information services should play.

(2) Special constituencies who libraries and information services should serve.

(3) Operational considerations of libraries and information services.

(4) The relative role of government at the local, state and national levels.

The four principal areas of concern were found to consist of eighteen major issues which, in turn, suggested twenty-six goals of library and information services. Nearly all of the resolutions or recommendations were addressed, either to the twenty-six goals or means of achieving these goals. Through analysis of these four principal areas of concern, eighteen major issues, twenty-six goals and 329 means of achieving the goals, we formulated some suggestions for objectives of the White House Conference and topic areas that might be considered for the Conference.

The format used for analyzing resolutions and recommendations from the Pre-White House Conferences and for arriving at the suggestions for the White House Conference is depicted in Figure 1.

A significant national mission for libraries and information services was set forth by the Commission on Libraries and Information Science in their development of a National Program for libraries and information services. The statement of this national mission is:

> To eventually provide every individual in the United States with equal opportunity of access to that part of the total information resource which will satisfy the individual's educational, working, cultural and leisure-time needs and interests, regardless of the individual's location, social or physical condition or level of intellectual achievement.

This mission serves as the basis for our analysis and suggestions. It is clear that many Pre-White House Conference resolutions and recommendations had this national mission in mind as well.

Libraries have a long tradition of providing printed materials such as books and periodicals for recreational and other purposes. Delegates at the Pre-White House Conferences began to question the narrowness of this role and suggested the possibility of new roles for libraries. From their deliberations three main issues emerged concerning new roles for libraries. These three issues are given as follows:

What role should libraries and information services play
-- in collection and preservation of new kinds of information? (Issue 1)
-- as an educational institution? (Issue 2)
-- in providing information for coping with life's problems? (Issue 3)

Figure 1 Format Used to Analyze the Pre-White House Conference Resolutions and Recommendations

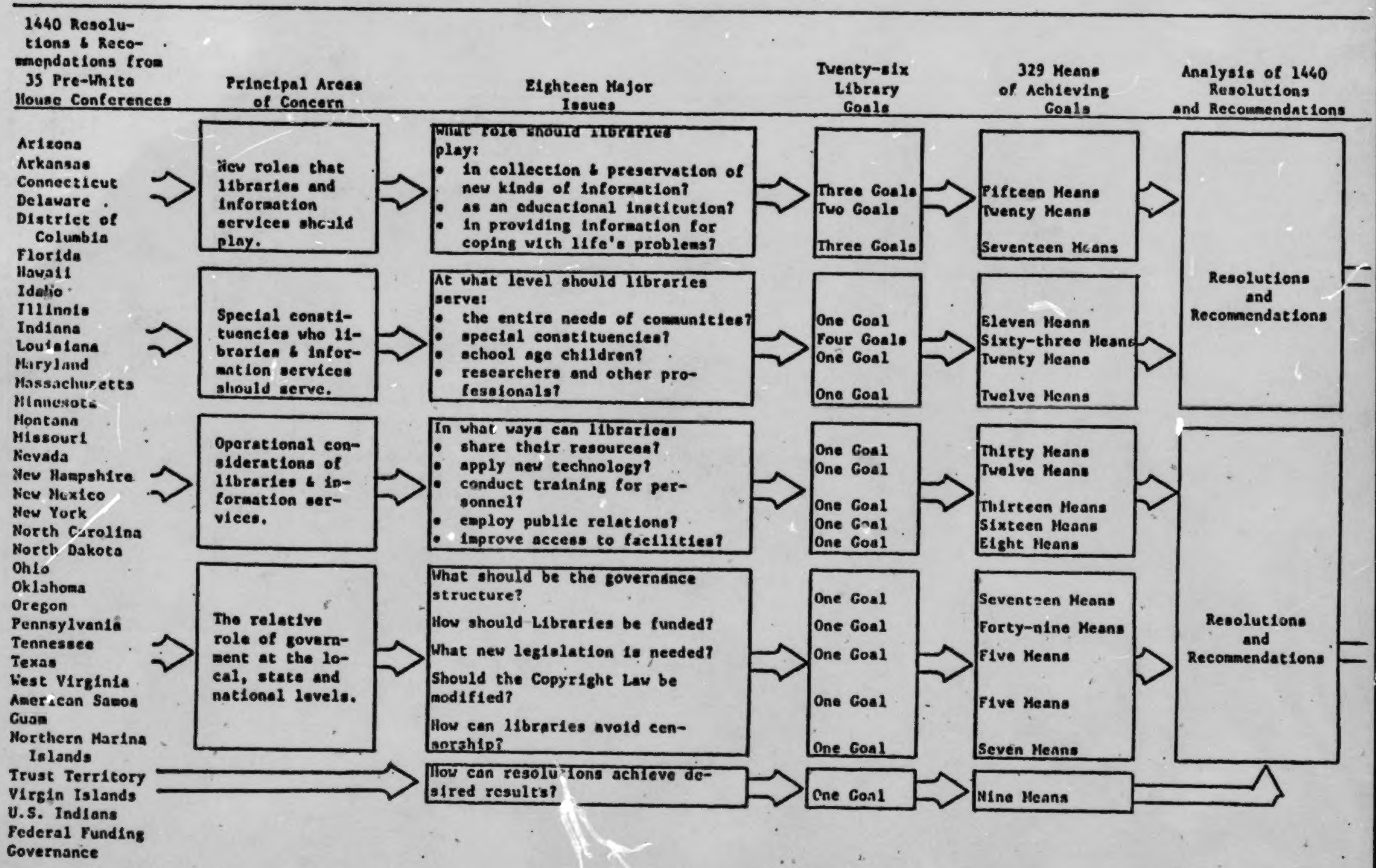
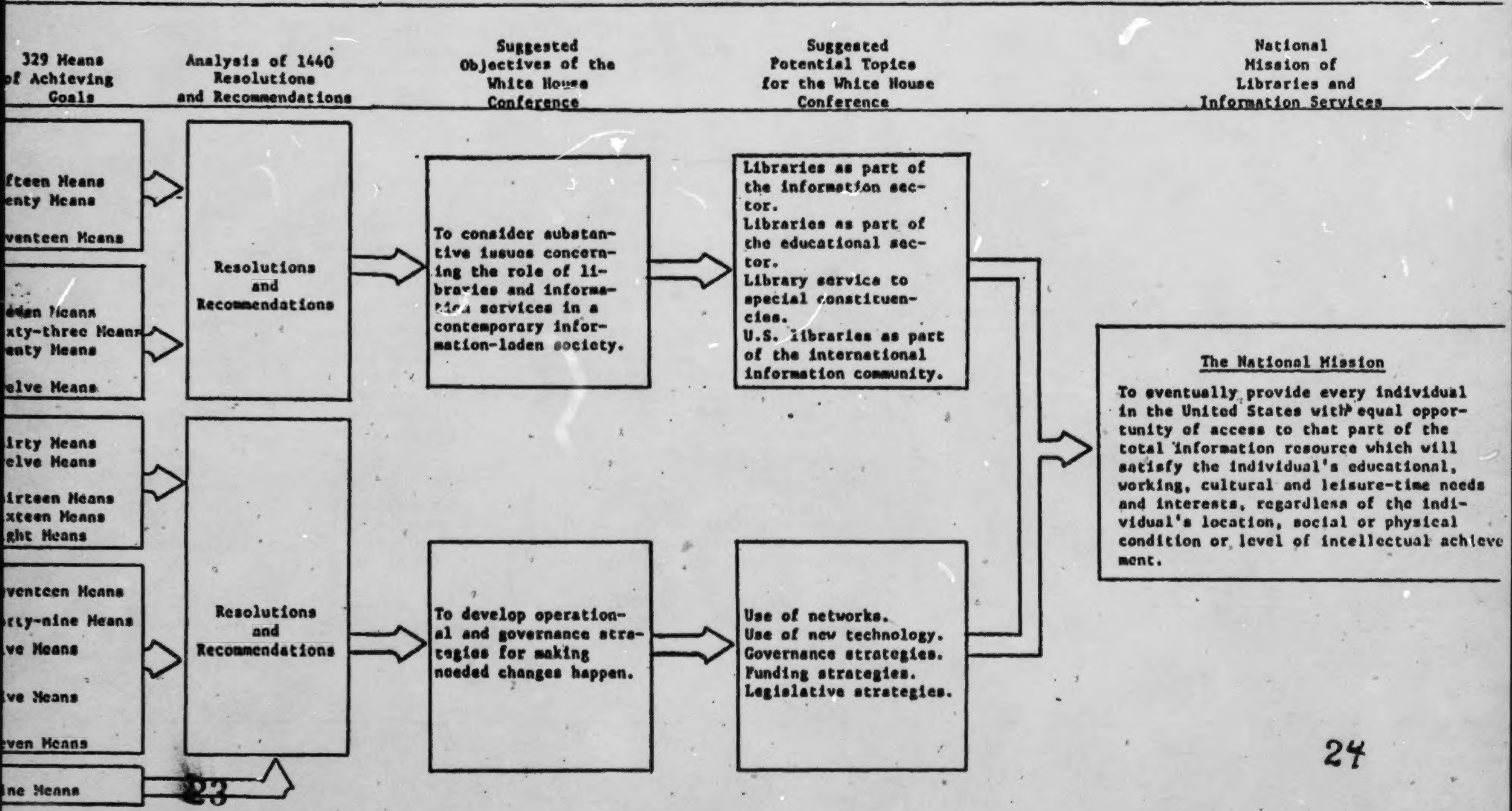

1440 Resolutions & Recommendations from 35 Pre-White House Conferences
Principal Areas of Concern
Eighteen Major Issues
Twenty-six Library Goals
329 Means of Achieving Goals
Analysis of 1440 Resolutions and Recommendations
Arizona
Arkansas
Connecticut
Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Hawaii
Idaho
Illinois
Indiana
Louisiana
Maryland
Massachusetts
Minnesota
Montana
Missouri
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Mexico
New York
North Carolina
North Dakota
Ohio
Oklahoma
Oregon
Pennsylvania
Tennessee
Texas
West Virginia
American Samoa
Guam
Northern Marina Islands
Trust Territory
Virgin Islands
U.S. Indians
Federal Funding
Governance
New roles that libraries and information services should play.
What role should libraries play:
• in collection & preservation of new kinds of information?
• as an educational institution?
• in providing information for coping with life's problems?
Three Goals
Two Goals
Three Goals
Fifteen Means
Twenty Means
Seventeen Means
Special constituencies who libraries & information services should serve.
At what level should libraries serve:
• the entire needs of communities?
• special constituencies?
• school age children?
• researchers and other professionals?
One Goal
Four Goals
One Goal
One Goal
Eleven Means
Sixty-three Means
Twenty Means
Twelve Means
Resolutions and Recommendations
Operational considerations of libraries & information services.
In what ways can libraries:
• share their resources?
• apply new technology?
• conduct training for personnel?
• employ public relations?
• improve access to facilities?
One Goal
One Goal
One Goal
One Goal
One Goal
Thirty Means
Twelve Means
Thirteen Means
Sixteen Means
Eight Means
The relative role of government at the local, state and national levels.
What should be the governance structure?
How should Libraries be funded?
What new legislation is needed?
Should the Copyright Law be modified?
How can libraries avoid censorship?
One Goal
One Goal
One Goal
One Goal
One Goal
Seventeen Means
Forty-nine Means
Five Means
Five Means
Seven Means
Resolutions and Recommendations
How can resolutions achieve desired results?
One Goal
Nine Means

Figure 1 Format Used to Analyze the Pre-White House Conference Resolutions and Recommendations (Continued)


329 Means
of Achieving
Goals
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and Recommendations
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Conference
Suggested
Potential Topics
for the White House
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and
Recommendations
To consider substantive issues concerning the role of libraries and information services in a contemporary information-laden society.
To develop operational and governance strategies for making needed changes happen.
Libraries as part of the information sector.
Libraries as part of the educational sector.
Library service to special constituencies.
U.S. libraries as part of the international information community.
Use of networks.
Use of new technology.
Governance strategies.
Funding strategies.
Legislative strategies.
The National Mission
To eventually provide every individual in the United States with equal opportunity of access to that part of the total information resource which will satisfy the individual's educational, working, cultural and leisure-time needs and interests, regardless of the individual's location, social or physical condition or level of intellectual achievement.

Goals concerning the role of libraries and information services in collection and preservation of new kinds of information included:

(1) Promote the production and collection of local original works that are unique in terms of language, culture, folk-lore and family histories.

(2) Develop a program to deal with rapid deterioration and loss of materials.

(3) Increase availability of other non-traditional library materials in such areas as health care, foreign information, family life, and government publications.

Goals addressed to the role of libraries and information services as an educational institution are as follows:

(1) Erase illiteracy as well as improve the reading skills of the general public.

(2) Establish libraries as a full partner in life long learning processes.

Goals directed at the role libraries and information services should play in providing information for coping with life's problems include:

(1) Assist citizens in participating in formulation of public policy.

(2) Provide an information base for family life information having to do with morals, citizenship, patriotism and tradition.

(3) Provide an information resource for coping with life's trauma or crises such as death, severe illness, addiction, loss of income, and divorce as well as day-to-day problems having to do with food, shelter, clothing, health, consumer, social and human service.

Each of the goals above was accompanied with an abundance of suggestions for achieving them at the local, state and national levels.

There was a great concern expressed that many persons in our society are unserved or underserved. Thus, a second cluster of issues arose that is addressed to new or improved services to specialized groups of persons who libraries and information services might serve. These issues are given as follows:

At what level should libraries and information services attempt to serve

-- the entire information needs of communities? (Issue 4)

-- special constituencies who have mental, physical, geographical, social, or other such difficulties which restrict their use of traditional library services? (Issue 5)

-- school age children? (Issue 6)

-- researchers and other professionals? (Issue 7)

In order to determine the level libraries and information services should serve the community, a goal was set to:

(1) Determine the entire information needs of communities so that they can better be served.

Consideration of the level libraries and information services should serve special constituencies has the following four goals:

(1) The overriding goal is that the presently unserved and underserved, regardless of the degree of disability, be recognized as individuals who are entitled to library services and information, and be provided adequate library services as such.

(2) Provide adequate, though sometimes unconventional, library services to individuals including the institutionalized, home-bound, and shut-ins who are unable to make use of traditional library facilities.

(3) Provide adequate library and information services to the blind, deaf, and other physically handicapped individuals.

(4) Provide adequate library services to underserved constituencies such as senior citizens, ethnic and cultural groups, educationally and mentally disadvantaged. -

The principal goal addressed to serving school age children is to:

(1) Provide adequate library services to school age children.

Similarly the goal involving researchers and other professionals is to:

(1) Provide increased access to information for researchers and other sophisticated professionals.

All of these goals are supported with many means of achieving them.

Many persons are concerned about the economic viability of libraries and information services. Thus, many resolutions and recommendations were directed toward new operational technology and approaches that can improve operations and services to users. Five principal issues evolved as follows:

In what ways can libraries and information services
-- share their resources? (Issue 8)
-- apply new technology? (Issue 9)
-- conduct basic and continuing education for their personnel? (Issue 10)
-- employ public relations to improve services? (Issue 11)
-- improve access to their facilities? (Issue 12)

Ways in which libraries and information services can share resources yielded the following goal:

(1) Establish a library and information service network for sharing bibliographic center and for providing access to print and non-print materials.

Ways in which libraries and information services can apply new technology gave rise to the following goal:

(1) Employ new technology when such technology can improve the cost, performance or effectiveness of libraries and information services.

Ways in which basic and continuing education for library and information service personnel improve services led to the goal below:

(1) Improve basic and continuing education for library and information service personnel.

A goal for public relations was to:

(1) Increase and extend library and information services through public relations.

Finally, access to libraries and information services involved the following goal:

(1) Significantly improve access to libraries and information services.

Each of these goals had means of achieving them at the local, state and national level.

Because of the wide range of materials and services provided by libraries and the many user groups served, there are many questions concerning the role of government in supporting libraries and information services. From this overall concern came five principal issues which are as follows:

What should be the governance structure of libraries and information services? (Issue 13)

How should libraries and information services be funded? (Issue 14)

What new legislation is needed to improve library and information services? (Issue 15)

Should the new Copyright Law of 1976 be modified to serve society better? (Issue 16)

How can libraries and information services avoid censorship of materials? (Issue 17)

A goal for governance was to:

(1) Evolve a governance structure for libraries and information services that will optimally serve society.

Funding issues led to the following goal:

(1) Fund library and information services in a manner that yields optimum benefit to society.

Needed legislation was suggested to achieve the following goal:

(1) Serve society in providing better library and information services through enactment of new legislation.

Concern about the new Copyright Law of 1976 yielded the following goal:

(1) Employ the Copyright Law in a manner that best serves society.

Similar concern about intrusions of censorship resulted in the following goal:

(1) Insure that all materials be made available through libraries and information services without censorship.

Most Pre-White House Conferences provided resolutions or recommendations concerning one or more of these goals.

Finally, many of the conferences provided resolutions or recommendations that indicated what the outcome of the Pre-White House Conferences should be. Thus, the eighteenth principal issue from the conferences is given as follows:

How can resolutions of the Pre-White House Conferences achieve desired results?

One goal derived from this issue is as follows:

(1) Provide continuing assessment of library functions, inadequacies, and goals.

There were also some resolutions directed at acknowledgements of participants and supporters of the Conferences.

As shown in Figure 1, there are identified 329 means of achieving the above goals. Analysis of all the resolutions and recommendations led to two suggested objectives of the forthcoming White House Conference and several potential topics for the White House Conference. These suggested objectives and topics are made to help strive toward the National Mission of libraries and information services which is quoted in the figure.

In this report we have attempted to summarize the sentiments of citizens and other participants which were expressed in resolutions and recommendations found in the 35 Pre-White House Conferences held around the country. These sentiments are given here as library and information service issues, goals dealing with these issues, and means of achieving these goals at local, state and national levels. The next section gives a brief discussion and analysis of the essential resolutions and recommendations made at the Pre-White House Conferences. Suggestions are also given in that section for White House Conference objectives and topics.

The following section, "Issues, Goals and Means of Achieving Goals", gives a detailed description of these aspects of the resolutions and recommendations The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science set forth eight objectives to meet the National Program's goal stated above. Some Pre-White House Conferences used these eight objectives as a format for their meetings. The final section of this report provides a breakdown of the resolutions and recommendations that are directed to these eight National Program objectives.

A great deal more detail concerning the Pre-White House Conferences' resolutions and recommendations are given in Appendices A, B and C. A table is given in Appendix A of the number of resolutions and recommendations found in each issue for each of the 35 Pre-White House Conferences. Details are provided in Appendix B of all the issues, goals and means of achieving goals at local, state and national levels. Finally, the formats employed at each of the 35 Pre-White House Conferences are described in Appendix C. A cross-index has been prepared for all resolutions and recommendations by issue number, goal number and whether the resolution or recommendation was addressed to the local, state or national level This cross-reference is found in Appendix D for states by issues and the goal numbers are given for each resolution in NCLIS's copy of the Pre-White House Conference reports.

ISSUES, GOALS AND MEANS OF ACHIEVING GOALS

A summary of the issues, goals and resolutions addressed to means of achieving the goals at local, state* and national levels are given in this section. Even though many specific local and state issues may not emerge at the White House Conference, they are summarized here to indicate some of the local and state concerns. Also, many suggestions arise that may be of general interest to those involved at local and state levels. An indication of the importance of each issue is given by the number of Conferences that had resolutions or recommendations dealing with the issue as well as the total number of such resolutions or recommendations. These data are given for each issue below.

The basis for this analysis is establishment of library and information services goals addressed to each of the eighteen principal issues. The resolutions and recommendations are then classified into means of achieving the goals at local, state and national levels. The number of resolutions was counted by each of the 18 issues and by states that reported them. These counts are given in the table in Appendix A. This table provides an indication of the issues that appeared to be important at each state conference. It also provides a rough means of establishing the relative importance of each issue. A detailed breakdown of these issues is given in Appendix B by specific goals addressing the issues and by means of achieving the goals at the local, state and national levels. The format used by each Pre-White House Conference is given in Appendix C.

NEW ROLES THAT LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SERVICES SHOULD PLAY

The first cluster of issues deals with alternative roles that libraries might play in the future. Each issue and its goals and resolutions are discussed below.

Issue 1: What role should libraries and information services play in collection and preservation of new kinds of information?

The first major issue concerns the role libraries and information services should play in the collection and preservation of information in the United States. This issue includes many specific resolutions. Some resolutions recommend the collection of very specific materials by state or local libraries. Examples include books on foreign trade, best sellers, musical scores, works by local authors, examples of ethnic culture, government documents, films and other media productions. Preservation is generally seen as a state library function, although local libraries are urged to collect and preserve local history and, in one instance, delegates to one Pre-White House Conference recommend the institution of a national preservation policy at the library of Congress. The issue concerning preservation was found to be addressed by a large number of conferences (26). There was a total of 68 resolutions or recommendations concerning this issue.

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*Throughout this report references to states also include the U.S. territories and islands in which conferences were held.

In addition to collecting and preserving traditional library materials, three goals appeared to be important to the delegates of the state conferences. The first goal is to promote the production and collection of local original works that are unique in terms of language, culture, folk-lore and family histories. At the local level, librarians are encouraged to apply their skills and resources to help accomplish this goal and communities are urged to participate in selecting and producing such materials. States are recommended to establish statewide networks of such materials and to assist local libraries by providing a travelling archivist who can assist them with selecting, collecting, preserving and improving these materials. It is also suggested that Federal agencies provide intensive but short-term funding to begin activities necessary to accomplish this goal.

The second goal is to develop a program to deal with rapid deterioration and loss of materials. Suggestions on how to achieve this goal at the local level include taking such action as improving library security measures, and enforcing existing laws dealing with reclamation of borrowed overdue books, collection of payment of lost books and penalty for theft. States are recommended to provide an archive or warehouse for deteriorating materials. The Federal government is requested to develop a national policy for preservation of library materials. It is also recommended that the problem of deterioration be brought to the attention of the publishing industry in an effort to improve its materials.

The final goal, concerning the issue of collecting and preserving knowledge, is to increase availability of other non-traditional library materials in such areas as health care, family life, foreign information and government publications. Local libraries are encouraged to provide health care and family life materials by coordinating their library activities in these areas with other local agencies, organizations and media. States are recommended to handle foreign information and Federal government publications through a state library or a designated single appropriate library.

Issue 2: What role should libraries and information services play as an educational institution?

The second major issue deals with what role libraries and information services should play as an education institution. The majority of the resolutions in this category are general rather than specific since they deal with what libraries can or should be doing. All types of educational activities are represented by resolutions in this area. Twenty-four conferences produced a total of 62 resolutions or recommendations about libraries as an educational institution. Some of these are given below.

Two principal goals appear in approaching this issue. The first goal is to attempt to erase illiteracy and improve the reading skills of the general public. At the local level it was recommended that libraries provide staff, space, specialized materials, programs and other resources to achieve this goal. Other suggestions for action at the local level included providing better pre-school reading programs, make more easily read materials available, and sponsor weekly programs on public television which encourage more reading and greater use of libraries. It was felt important to define, assess and establish reading and literacy standards at a national level. Then the Federal government can fund meaningful research for planning, developing and implementing literacy programs in local libraries. Other national level action includes support for such programs as Reading is Fundamental, Literacy Volunteers of America, and Right to Read. Finally, it was suggested that specific incentives were necessary for gaining cooperative literacy projects among schools, libraries and other educational agencies.

The second goal for the role of libraries as an educational institution is for them to become a full partner in life-long learning processes. It was indicated that this goal could be accomplished at the local level by instituting several kinds of programs. The first kind of program includes providing a wide variety of special events in the library in such areas as music, theater or science. The second kind of program is addressed to helping persons pursue new careers by sponsoring "Career Days" events. Another approach is to provide a library section with information about local educational opportunities and sources for financial support. Also, it is felt that libraries can help in new educational and career pursuits by providing a facility for testing for aptitudes and skill levels and also hiring independent learning advisors to assist persons select new educational and career fields.

It was suggested that states should be given the responsibility for seeing that life-long learning programs are carried out in libraries at the local level. However, the Federal government was designated to provide funds to local libraries sponsor, promote and provide life-long learning events and programs. It was felt that some funding and cooperation could also possibly come from private corporations, utility companies and foundations.

Issue 3: What role should libraries and information services play in providing information for coping with life's problems?

This issue is covered by resolutions that address questions of a very special kind of information delivery. Recommendations are found here that deal with information and referral services that support coping with life's daily problems. They deal with information for such basic issues as participating in public policy, family life, health care, legal services, shelter, food, clothing and life's traumas. A total of seventeen Pre-White House Conferences discussed this issue and they arrived at a total of 49 resolutions or recommendations dealing with information for coping with life's problems.

The issue was addressed by three specific goals. The first goal was a rather broad one in which libraries and information services are asked to assist citizens in participating in the formulation of public policy. It was felt that the goal can be achieved by having local libraries assemble, store, retrieve and provide access to information pertaining to public issues, such as information on agencies holding meetings, their notices, minutes, annual reports, budgets and other pertinent documents. Libraries were also thought to be an appropriate facility to use as public policy information centers.

Delegates from the Pre-White House Conferences indicated that states should support libraries in expanding their roles of assisting citizens in participating in formulating public policy. They also suggested that states could develop computer information systems to help establish an interface with Federal, state and local government information systems. At a national level, it is necessary to establish the authority to submit questions of public interest in governing bodies at local, state and national levels and for citizens to then participate through a petition process at all these levels.

The second goal related to providing coping information is to establish an information base for family life information having to do with the needs of families as well as general morals, citizenship, patriotism and tradition. The resolutions here were for states to coordinate all library, information and service agencies in providing information to meet the family life information needs.

The third goal is to provide an information resource for two kinds of information. The first kind of information is for coping with life's trauma or crises such as death, severe illness, addiction, loss of income, and divorce. Here it is felt that libraries and information services can play a role in referral to professional assistance or to provide listening or counselling services. The second kind of information deals with longer range or less severe problems having to do with basic food, shelter, clothing, health, consumer, social and human service.

At the local level, it was suggested that libraries and information services provide information as well as referral capabilities on these issues and train personnel to be knowledgeable in them. It was also felt necessary to establish a multi-lingual, toll-free, 24-hour operating answering service in local libraries and information centers. Finally, it is essential that such services be well publicized to all segments of society in the community.

State level assistance should come in the form of establishing guidelines and workshops to help libraries become a community information and referral center. States could also provide these services in less populated states or for the sparsely populated areas of states. The Federal government, on the other hand, can contribute by providing research, planning, and guidelines for such information systems and services.

SPECIAL CONSTITUENCIES WHO LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SERVICES SHOULD SERVE.

The second cluster of issues is concerned with special groups of persons who libraries and information services should serve. The first issue deals with meeting the entire information needs of communities. The second issue involves persons who are denied library materials or facilities for one reason or another. Providing information services to school age children is presented as a special issue because of the controversy about the relative role of public libraries and school libraries in serving school age children. Also, since research and other professions have special and sophisticated information needs, they are discussed separately. Resolutions addressed to these four issues are reviewed below.

Issue 4: At what level should libraries and information services attempt to serve the entire information needs of communities?

The issue of meeting the entire needs of communities was addressed by sixteen Pre-White House conferences. Resolutions concerning this issue primarily involved determining these needs at the local level and supporting local needs assessments and user surveys at the state and national level. There were a total of 41 resolutions or recommendations dealing with this issue.

The principal goal concerning this issue is to determine the communities entire information needs so that they can be better served. This goal can be achieved at the local level by conducting periodic needs assessment studies and sample surveys of citizens to determine their needs. Also, input should come from representatives of all user or potential user segments in designing and implementing library services and policies. Formalized mechanisms for achieving this should be provided through such means as citizen advisory councils to insure that diverse special interests are heard and appropriately considered.

It is considered that state level support should come in the form of funding to conduct local analyses and studies and to coordinate these activities. Sometimes statewide studies can be performed in order to share costs. They could also call periodic conferences (such as the Pre-White House Conferences) to gain broad input to library policy made at the state level. There was a call for state or Federal support in the form of research and development in the areas of needs assessment, library evaluation and public or other user surveys. Such research would point out methods and procedures for local communities to follow.

Issue 5: At what level should libraries and information services attempt to serve special constituencies who have mental, physical, geographical, social, or other such difficulties which restrict their use of traditional library services?

This issue was brought up at 33 Pre-White House conferences and they came up with a total of 174 resolutions or recommendations dealing with the general issue of providing services to constituencies who have special problems. A total of four goals related to this issue are given below. These four goals involve special classes of constituents depending on the type of limiting characteristics they have in using traditional library materials, facilities or services.

Due to the diversity of special constituency groups and their individual needs, it is necessary to discuss the attaining of goals specifically. However, it is the overriding goal concerning this issue that the presently unserved and underserved, regardless of the degree of disability, be recognized as individuals who are entitled to library services and information, and be provided adequate library services as such. In order to achieve this goal, it was recommended that every library must survey the community it serves and develop programs to accommodate all disadvantaged groups within the community. After the limitations are found, libraries must be staffed with personnel qualified to deal with the needs of the disabled.

At the state level, it is necessary to identify unserved and underserved segments and then design and target information programs for them. This can partially be done by enlisting the aid of existing agencies to find new avenues for identifying and reaching the unserved. It is also necessary to establish a liaison service among libraries, agencies, organizations, and individuals dealing with underserved populations.

It was also suggested that the Federal government identify an agency that specializes in the needs of special groups. Another idea was to perform a pilot project to serve as a model for the Nation. The purpose of this project would be to demonstrate methods to meet requirements of groups with special needs covering awareness training, methods of developing linkages between existing programs, utilizing existing resources, and incorporation of recommendations from the White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals.

The second goal concerning special constituencies is to provide adequate, though sometimes unconventional, library services to individuals including the institutionalized, homebound, and shut-ins who are unable to make use of traditional library facilities.

Several suggestions were made concerning local level activities such as developing local public library guidelines and funding for providing such services to residents of institutions. Libraries can also establish interrelationships and resource sharing between correctional facilities and public libraries. In addition it was felt that librarians should do more outreach work to familiarize themselves with homebound citizens in the community and deliver different materials and programs to them by traditional approaches as well as combinations of telephone and video display of visual materials. Also, library and information centers should promote and encourage transportation to and from library facilities with other community resources.

At the state level, positive action can be taken by appointing a committee of representatives from state library and correctional institutions (both administrators and residents) for the purpose of setting guidelines, standards, and developing a plan for correctional libraries. The Department of Education, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, the Governor, or state legislature should provide funds in the budget to support provision of institutional library services. This budget should be consistent and separate from other monies allotted to state institutions to assure continuing services.

At the national level, it was felt that the Federal government could develop guidelines and funding to supplement public library funding of library services to local institutions in jurisdictions characterized by high rates of institutionalized individuals. They could also provide information resource centers with professionally trained staff in centralized locations to acquire and coordinate dissemination of materials, information and services.

The third important goal is to provide adequate library and information services to the blind, deaf, and other physically handicapped individuals. This goal can be addressed by improving or changing library facilities, staff and materials.

Facilities could be improved by removing physical and architectural barriers in compliance with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (Public Law 95-602) and complying with state and Federal laws in approval of structural plans for all new facilities before construction is permitted. It would help to staff each library with one or more persons who are prepared to respond to library needs of handicapped individuals and make interpreters for the deaf available. Libraries could also provide a broader range of materials in formats usable by the physically disabled.

At the state level, studies were suggested to identify physical barriers present in libraries which prevent free access. It should also be possible for states to develop statewide planning to outline minimum standards in public libraries for materials and services to handicapped. States can assist further by identifying significant collections of materials relevant to the education of the handicapped, make the existence of these resources known and available to all who work with the handicapped.

At the national level it was recommended that Congress appropriate funds necessary to permit modification of library buildings, assist states in financing improvements of services to handicapped, fund, through the Library of Congress, regional centers for blind and physically handicapped, and authorize and fund a "Library for the Deaf" similar to the Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

The final goal is to provide adequate library services to underserved constituencies such as senior citizens, ethnic and cultural groups, educationally and mentally disadvantaged. A number of actions are addressed to achieve this goal. At the local level such actions include: recruiting people from these groups as volunteers and/or employees to encourage library usage; developing information and referral services for educationally disadvantaged, non-readers, and those who use English as a second language; implementing changes in services and programs for the elderly; providing materials concerning Native Americans; identifying the needs of the mentally handicapped; and recruit library personnel with training or experience that will qualify them to relate to and serve the mentally handicapped.

Specific recommendations for the state and national level include such approaches as establishing a network of bilingual persons who can be contracted to assess needs, and write, edit, and update materials providing basic information to minorities, appropriating funds to assess needs and interests of mentally disabled, and providing additional funding of libraries serving Native Americans.

Issue 6: At what level should libraries and information services attempt to serve school-age children?

Resolutions in this area overwhelmingly recommend action at the state and local level. Concerns fall into two large groups. First, the issue of the relationship between the public school and the public library is raised repeatedly. In some instances, cooperation is recommended; in others, consolidation; in still others, separation and complete autonomy. Some states recommend extension of school library hours as a solution. The second set of resolutions in this area is concerned with the establishment of school libraries where none presently exist. Apparently, there are many schools without libraries and, of those with libraries, many are without librarians. Twenty-nine Pre-White House Conferences dealt with this issue, coming up with 78 total resolutions or recommendations. The principal goal concerning this issue is to provide adequate library services to school age children.

There was a number of suggestions for achieving this goal at the local level. Specific suggestions include staffing levels in school libraries such as all schools (or schools with an enrollment of 250/500 or more) should be staffed with a full-time, certified librarian or all school districts with an enrollment of less than 250 should be staffed with a full-time, certified librarian. Other specific recommendations included such things as extending the hours and services of school libraries.

In order to reduce costs, it was suggested that school districts should be encouraged to establish regional library media centers, to provide centralized purchasing and processing of print and non-print materials, and to make available professional support services. It was also felt that states should implement a plan for mandating school and public libraries to meet national standards for staff, resources, facilities and funds. At the national level, it was urged that Federal funding be used to enhance existing programs, modify current facilities and implement new services using qualified personnel.

Issue 7: At what level should libraries and information services attempt to serve researchers and other professionals?

Unless one assumes that the purpose of resource sharing is to promote access to specialized material required by researchers, it would appear that this is a very minor concern to local conference delegates. Nineteen (seven out of 1,440) resolutions dealt with the issue specifically and those only in the most general way. One state, for instance, resolved to "supply full access to material required by researchers."

The principal goal here is to provide increased access of research and other sophisticated resources. In order to achieve this goal, local public libraries should define and identify the needs of specific professionals to be served and, in cooperation with key persons in the respective professions, organize services to meet these needs. It would help to establish a responsibility of publicly supported academic libraries as to acquisition of specialized but little used materials which are available both for research purposes and interlibrary loan to public libraries.

At the state level, some concern was expressed about medical information. States were asked to support research level collections in medicine and interlibrary loan networks, reference and research library resource systems, and regional medical library networks to establish consistant support and service patterns for health science interlibrary loans throughout the state. Special libraries were encouraged to become members of regional cooperative networks by modifying rules and fees governing admission and including special librarians in planning for intertype library cooperation.

Other state level resolutions were to include in data banks, highly specialized and unique holdings of special libraries which would be available to the public and to fully fund state interlibrary loan networks to support availability of resources of academic research libraries through public and college as well as deriving a funding mechanism whereby private libraries can receive direct financial support in direct ratio to their free service to the public.

Pre-White House delegates also recommended that the Federal government continue the present Categorical Aid Program to libraries through funding to authorize levels of the Higher Education Act and the Medical Library Assistance Act to add Law and Health Sciences Libraries open to the public as eligible for assistance and include these libraries as beneficiaries in all economic stimulation bills involving construction and manpower.

OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS OF LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SERVICES

The third cluster of issues is concerned with specific operational approaches to improving libraries and information services. These approaches include networking, use of new technology, training of library and information service personnel, providing better public relations and making libraries more accessible. Examples of typical resolutions to these issues are given below.

Issue 8: In what ways can libraries and information services share their resources?

Variously called cooperation and networking, resource sharing is seen as a means of achieving access to information without continued costly duplication of materials. Delegates to Pre-White House Conferences saw many opportunities for resource sharing at the state and local level. Development and publication of union lists was a frequent recommendation as was the establishment of communications and delivery systems. Several states recommended the establishment of a statewide borrow card. In other instances, incentives were suggested to entice private and academic libraries into networking activities. Resolutions dealing with the Federal level addressed the development of a national network, its funding and governance. Nearly all the conferences (31) had resolutions concerning this issue. In fact there was a total of 170 resolutions or recommendations concerning networking.

The main goal here is to establish a library and information service network for sharing bibliographic materials and for providing access to print and non-print materials.

At the local level, many resolutions dealt with establishing cooperative arrangements among agency, public, school, industry, and church and synagogue libraries for cataloging systems and computer retrieval and referral systems and for providing access to print and non-print materials. Other actions included providing better means of transporting library materials among libraries and establishing communication linkages (e.g., telephone) among local libraries. Resources could also be shared through common local library material review, examination, processing and purchasing centers.

Resource sharing at the state level could be achieved by a statewide library computerized union catalog, on-line search and retrieval system, and network for borrowing privileges that is compatible with national developments. Other actions were also suggested such as establishing statewide reciprocal borrowing capabilities with a statewide borrower's card that is honored at all agency, public, school and special libraries.

State and Federal support was encouraged to perform cost analysis and feasibility studies on new technology such as computerized cataloging, computer output of microfiche and on-line retrieval in order to advise small libraries of the cost, performance and effectiveness of these and similar systems. From this could emerge a clearinghouse of information on networking models, plans, techniques, and experiences. Another nationwide resolution was to implement a nationwide network of library and information service along the lines proposed by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, providing that it is voluntary and does not infringe on the autonomy of publicly and privately supported libraries and networks.

A very specific resolution to this issue was to recognize the role of the Library of Congress as the primary national library of the United States and provide adequate funding for LCs initiatives in the national serials program center, national network, and the national preservation program. Another such resolution was to implement the National Periodicals System (and Center) proposed by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science and support the concept of a national lending library for all types of printed material.

Issue 9: In what ways can libraries and information services apply new technology?

Twenty Pre-White House Conferences provided a total of 56 resolutions or recommendations concerning new technology. The bulk of the resolutions dealing with technologies call for support of research or general evaluation and use of video, cable, computer, and other technology to promote more effective and efficient transfer of information. Technology is seen as basic to the establishment of networking activities and, therefore, the two are not easily separated. On a less exalted level resolutions recommend the establishment of standards for microform equipment, security systems and computer equipment to ensure compatibility between developing systems. In addition, some states discuss considerations as basic as further use of telephones and photocopying equipment, while the smooth functioning of air conditioning is a concern to some found in the warmer climates.

The goal here is to employ new technology when such technology can improve the cost, performance or effectiveness of libraries and information services.

Most of the resolutions concerning technology are addressed to the national level. However, it is felt necessary to train library and information service staff to appreciate and use new technology and to inform the local public of the availability, use and advantages of such technology. States are requested to establish a committee to be made up of recognized technologists, futurists, information specialists and information users to consider the continuing development of information resources, the relationship of such resources to each other, and to the impact that such technological development will have on the total information support and service structure. The state should encourage a continuing active program of research and development. Pilot projects should also be carried out under the auspices of the committee.

At the national level, it is suggested that the Federal government support studies on the cost, performance, effectiveness and benefit of new technology such as automated circulation systems, electronic security systems, computerized catalogs, on-line retrieval, micrographics, video disks, cable television, and telecommunication (including satellite, long line, etc.). Also, when modernizing provisions of the Federal Communication Act and related statutes, it would help to require the electronic common carriers such as telephone, telegraph, and communications satellite companies to provide discount rates for libraries comparable to the library special postal rate.

In summary, technology can be enhanced if it were possible to create a new coalition of government, library, and private industry professionals to coordinate current programs; secure funding for new technology; provide continued assessment of existing technology; assure future development of technology for libraries and information services; and educate library administrators and staff about existance of new technologies and to encourage their use.

Issue 10: In what ways can libraries and information services conduct basic and continuing education for their personnel?

This issue was a popular one at the Pre-White House Conferences. Thirty-one conferences yielded 102 resolutions to this issue. This constellation of resolutions includes all those recommendations which have to do with recruiting, training and retraining of library personnel. Some states, especially those with a large minority population, recommend recruitment of more minority individuals to work as librarians or library assistants. In some instances, use of volunteers was recommended while in others use of volunteers was discouraged. States without library schools (e.g., Oregon, New Hampshire) recommended the development of a library school. Standards for certification of school libraries was a frequent recommendation. Development of standardized job descriptions was another recommendation that recurred with some frequency. Finally, many states noted the need for continuing education to provide a means of updating skills and to enable practicing librarians to meet the needs of special constituencies.

The goal is to improve basic and continuing education for library and information service personnel. One comprehensive resolution to achieve this goal is to implement continuing education programs for librarians and information personnel in the areas of assessing user needs; using multitype library systems; utilizing new technology; handling new non-print media; stressing client-oriented attitudes; exposure to public relations skills; new management and administrative techniques; needs of special constituencies; and new learning to read processes. This can be enhanced by paying registration fees, salary increases, or other financial remuneration to provide incentives to participate in continuing education.

At the state level, states were recommended to conduct a statewide survey of library and information service job positions to establish job descriptions and competency skills needed; indicate types and levels of training appropriate for each job; establish tests or check lists for evaluation of competency; and determine amounts and levels of discrepancies; and make recommendations for overcoming the gaps.

At both the state and national level, it was felt necessary to establish higher standards for accreditation of library and information science schools and departments and to provide funds for increased basic and continuing education programs.

Issue 11: In what ways can libraries and information services employ public relations to improve services?

While delegates to many State Conferences recognize the need for more effective public relations, there was a basic consistency in the nature of the resolutions. Some called for action at the state and local level while others called for Federal action, but all enunciated the need for libraries to inform the public about services available. Mechanisms mentioned for accomplishing this mission include use of media, concerted advertising campaigns, the development of friends of the library groups and closer contact with government officials and community groups. Several states suggested the development of a national library symbol. A total of 33 Pre-White House Conferences provided 102 resolutions toward this issue.

The goal concerning this issue is to increase and extend library and information services through public relations. Examples of local level recommendations are to hire a public relations director at the local level to implement a public relations program; train library personnel in performing their functions in a proper public relations manner; and conduct studies of user needs. Another is to further involve volunteers and volunteer groups to increase public awareness. Such groups might include civic organizations, senior citizens, friends of libraries, book clubs, publicity groups and church and synagogue groups. An interesting approa was to encourage publishers of telephone directories to include in the front pages of each directory a comprehensive listing of information services (in multiple languages where appropriate).

At the state level, it was suggested that states should retain and support a professional public relations person at the state level to provide expertise and coordinate a statewide public relations program; assist and direct the marketing of library services; facilitate the growth of enthusiasm for libraries by educating students and the general public; and encourage cooperation and exchange between libraries of public relations services and available information.

National public relation programs were suggested as well including to: conduct a coordinated campaign using national media resources, create a nationally recognized logo or symbol, encourage President Carter to proclaim 1980 as National Libraries Year, and work towards getting libraries chosen as the major campaign in the upcoming year and more widely publicize National Library Week in the future.

Issue 12: In what ways can libraries and information services improve access to their facilities?

This issue involves almost all local level resolutions. They attempt to improve access to libraries and information services through such local actions as determining the optimum and most desired hours of services, establishing public transportation to facilitate access to libraries, providing adequate parking for library users, setting up public book drops through the entire community, and establishing incoming WATS lines in libraries serving rural citizens.

THE RELATIVE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT AT THE LOCAL, STATE AND NATIONAL LEVELS

There are many issues involving the role of government concerning libraries and information services. These goals range from questions of governance, funding and legislation to such Constitutional issues as Copyright and censorship. Each of these five types of issues are discussed below.

Issue 13: What should be the governance structure of libraries and information services?

Resolutions concerning governance are primarily of state and local significance. By and large, they deal with the composition of library boards, the governmental structure of the state library or the inclusion of youth or other minority groups in the policymaking process. The four resolutions addressing governance at the Federal level were variations on the National Library Agency theme. Delegates from one Pre-White House Conference advocate the establishment of a U.S. Department of Education with a unit on libraries to be headed by an Assistant Secretary for Education. Delegates from another conference recommended the establishment of a national organization to set standards for system compatibility. Other delegates advocated a governing body for a merging network system and some delegates called for a National Library Agency. Thirty-one states addressed this issue, coming up with 57 resolutions or recommendations.

The principal goal for this issue is to evolve a governance structure for libraries and information services that will optimally serve society. This can be done at the local level by establishing library boards, trustees, administrators and staff in such a way that all segments of society will be represented.

At the state level by establishing a state library agency to serve as a back-up resource for other libraries; be an information source for state government; provide planning and evaluation services; and to provide consultant services for new technology, public relations, services to special constituencies, and so on. It was felt that state networks should be governed by a body represented by various types of libraries of all levels from all sectors.

Specific kinds of recommendations included the need to establish a state level Commission on Library and Information Science modelled after the National Commission; adopt a statewide library system, financed by a statewide tax; establish a position of State Supervisor of School Library Services in each state; and adopt the planning guidelines set forth in the National Program for Library and Information Services by a state library commission.

At the national level it was suggested that a national library (and information services) agency should be created by Congress to establish national priorities and policies for libraries and information services; plan and coordinate programs to implement such policies; seek funds to carry out these programs; and contract and monitor the expenditure of such funds. Also, it was urged that Congress and the Carter administration establish a new Department of Education which should include a unit of libraries and complementary educational activities, to be headed by an Assistant Secretary for Education.

Issue 14: How should libraries and information services be funded?

Funding was clearly the most popular topic at most conferences. Not only did this subject attract the greatest number of resolutions, but every Pre-White House Conference considered financial issues in some way or other. In many instances, financial concern was expressed as a lament: it is the responsibility of local, state and Federal government to provide adequate financial support for libraries. In many other instances, specific support is requested. At the Federal level, a recurring theme was a recommendation for funding of LSCA Title II and full funding for all other titles.

Some resolutions recommended formulas of financial support from various levels of government. Some Conference delegates, for instance, recommend the formula previously promulgated by the National Commission of "50 percent local, 30 percent state, and 20 percent Federal support." Others consider funding patterns such as a continuation of categorical grants, establishment of modified block grants or a single per capita contribution. Many resolutions requested that the Federal government perform research in such areas as evaluation of technology or library networks, performance of user surveys and investigations of new programs. It was felt that such research could usefully be employed, then, at the local and state levels.

The principal goal here is to fund library and information services in a manner that yields optimum benefit to society. Local means of achieving this goal includes such ideas as having all fines collected for overdue materials and/or lost materials go toward new materials for the library involved; and attempt to gain funds for public libraries through a program of corporate giving and other appropriate sources. The question of user fees as a means of funding also came up. Here it was suggested that all persons should have free access to information in all public (publicly supported) libraries (i.e., no user fees); libraries should review policies and consider user fees; or user fees should not be charged for any general services but such fees be limited to specialized services only for which the library is charged, such as computer searching.

A set of state level resolutions dealt with funding formulas. Examples included such resolutions as state library grant funds shall be distributed to counties on a per capita base; part of the Federal appropriation for libraries and information services should be appropriated to states on a per capita basis and states should distribute funds directly to the local level on the basis of a matching formula; establish alternative formulas to those based on population to serve rural libraries (e.g., amount of area served); and establish a statewide funding formula that reflects locally identified needs, with sources being a per capita tax rebate, room tax, entertainment tax, property transfer tax, or in lieu of tax.

Some state funding issues involved networks. It was felt that more state funds should be allocated for statewide interlibrary loan and networking efforts; states should provide tax-supported funds on a continuing basis for all libraries that participate in network services; and states should study the feasibility of tax abatement and/or other incentives to provide corporations which would agree to participate in resource sharing networks. States should also enact a minimum mill levy to implement a statewide library card system.

Some funding issues at the state level involved schools and universities. Examples of such resolutions are that state college and university libraries should receive a minimum of six percent of the institution's budget as a line item with additional enrichment funds set by the institution; budgets of publically supported academic libraries should be augmented to provide services to users other than faculty and students, provided that such services don't jeopardize their basic mission; and do not increase taxes for libraries, but rather reallocate the present tax resources, particularly in view of libraries being educational institutions.

Additional funds might be achieved if states would create a state level appropriations (or funding resource) officer who is available to local administrators and who has knowledge of grants, fellowships, special endowments, and so on; determine the possibility of augmenting current funding through a portion of state lotteries; and tax credits should be given to individuals who make donations to libraries.

At the national level, it was suggested that the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science should establish policy to clearly support funding public and other publicly supported libraries for automated bibliographic data delivery systems.

In addition to increasing LSCA funding to authorized levels, it was suggested that to stimulate growth in school library collections, current categorical aid programs should be funded to authorized levels of the ESEA; Federal funds should be requested in a modified block grant form which will support all types of libraries and general funds for national networking, resource sharing, or telecommunications; or a national library/information service network should be funded through shared costs for operation and maintenance of the network. Establishment costs should be funded by the Federal government.

It was also felt that the Federal government should provide additional funding to serve special constituencies requiring special programs, facilities, or materials. Such funding should be in the form of block grants to an appropriate state agency. Also, it would be advantageous to Federally fund law libraries open to the public and those in correctional institutions.

The Federal government could also assist local and state libraries and information services if it would encourage research and development funding through such Federal agencies as the Office of Education, National Science Foundation, National Endowment for the Humanities, National Endowment for the Arts, the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, the Library of Congress, and the National Library of Medicine. In addition, the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science should select a demonstration project from each state to be developed as a working model for indicating to other libraries how adequate funding and the attainment of established standards can improve library services.

Finally, several resolutions addressed postal rates such as to provide free transportation of library materials through the U.S. Postal Service (or lower postal rates for such services); to expedite services to U.S. territories and islands by airlifting all mail at the lowest possible rates; and to have special postal rates for citizen and library communication.

Issue 15: What new legislation is needed to improve library and information services?

Twenty-two Pre-White House Conferences addressed this issue with 65 resolutions or recommendations. Many of them were at the national level. Legislation as an issue is rarely found in isolation. Generally, legislation is presented as a means of accomplishing increased financial support or changes in governance. Most of the resolutions found in this area are concerned with the passage of pending legislation.

In one conference, for instance, delegates urged the passage of House Bill 1241, a bill concerned with school libraries. Another took a more general approach to call on their state legislature to amend the statutes which establish basic municipal services to include library services as an essential public service. Legislative concerns at the Federal level generally urge continuation of LSCA, HEA, ESEA and other existing library legislation, full funding of existing legislation or development of new legislation needed for a national network. One group of delegates recommended that "United States Congress enunciate a clear Federal policy of responsibility" and appropriate necessary funds for support.

In order to achieve a goal to serve society in providing better library and information services through enactment of new legislation, several suggestions were made at the national level. One resolution is to provide legislation that will classify independent libraries supported by private foundations as educational institutions, thereby exempting them from Federal income taxes. Others suggested to enact and extend Federal legislation such as Library Services and Construction Act, Titles I, II, III and IV; Elementary and Secondary Education Act; Higher Education Act, but amend Title IV with provision for but not limited to the elderly the physically disabled, and members of minorities.

Federal legislation should designate public libraries as educational institutions which are eligible to participate in Federally funded educational programs. Also, delegates felt that it was important to maintain economic postal rates through support of Federal legislation similar to HR 7700 and S.3229 of the 95th Congress of the United States.

Issue 16: Should the new Copyright Law of 1976 be modified to serve society better?

Copyright attracted a small number of responses. Most resolutions dealing with this subject are rather general and recommend review of the 1976 Copyright Law as it affects libraries.

The goal here is to employ the Copyright Law in a manner that best serves society.

Specific resolutions asked to study and reconsider the 1976 Copyright Law (PL 94-553) with a particular emphasis on identifying any corrective action needed to protect the information need of citizens; take Congressional and/or Executive action that may be needed to correct any limiting effects of the Law; define "fair use" of non-print educational materials used by teachers and students in an educational setting; and amend the Federal laws to permit libraries more flexibility in distribution and duplication of copyrighted materials.

General recommendations sought to enact copyright laws to protect cultural materials from outside exploitation, including requirements that all outside and local researchers deposit with each district library board a copy or copies of materials produced as a result of the research and/or requirements for screening research prior to actual undertaking.

Issue 17: How can libraries and information services avoid censorship of materials?

Censorship resolutions fall into two broad categories: general and specific concerns. General resolutions affirm the individual's right to information of one's choosing. Frequently, the Library Bill of Rights is endorsed. Specific resolutions address particular state or local problems, situations in which censorship has actually happened or been attempted. These resolutions back the intellectual freedom concept in a very specific way.

This goal is to insure that all materials be made available through libraries and information services without censorship. At the local level it would help if libraries would openly and conspicuously display the American Library Association's Library Bill of Rights. Also, all libraries and information services could have their boards adopt selection policies that support the concept of Intellectual Freedom.

Generally, a national effort could affirm and widely distribute the American Library Association's Library Bill of Rights, and the Freedom to Read Statement, the School Library Bill of Rights, and the Right to Read Policy of the National Council of Teachers of English. Also, librarians could oppose efforts by individuals, groups or governments to limit the choice of others or to impose their own standards or tastes on others; and educate the public (and especially school-age children) about the dangers of purging or censoring library materials (both print and non-print). It was suggested that libraries as institutions, librarians as professionals, and library boards as governing bodies be free from the fear of prosecution because of censorship or obscenity laws, either on a local, state or national level. The above means of achieving the goal should be implemented by the American Library Association Intellectual Freedom Committee, the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and the U.S. Congress.

What Should be the Outcome of the Pre-White House Conferences?

Issue 18: How can results of the state and territorial Governor's Pre-White House Conferences be distributed and used?

The goal here is to provide continuing assessment of library functions, inadequacies, and goals. Suggestions were that copies of the final draft of resolutions, and policy and program recommendations resulting from the Pre-White House Conferences on Library and Information Services should be made available to all participating delegates and participants of the Pre-White House Conference should commit themselves to the implementation of goals and objectives discussed. Copies of resolutions should be sent to appropriate persons including but not limited to the governor, state legislative members, and university personnel for review.

Another similar conference on Library and Information Services was asked to be convened in 5 years to access the progress and needs at that time of library services. Another suggestion was to provide immediate funding for implementation of the eight Program Objectives of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. It was also asked that appropriate agencies and persons including the National Commission on Libraries and Information Sciences, should receive copies of the resolutions adopted by the Pre-White House Conferences.

RELATIONSHIP OF PRE-WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE NCLIS PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

In order to strive toward the idealistic national mission stated above, the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science recommended a National Program for libraries and information services. This Program was initiated "to ensure that future development of the Nation's information resources will occur in a cohesive manner according to a national plan". A total of eight program objectives were set forth to help achieve the national goal. These objectives are stated as follows:

1. Ensure that basic minimums of library and information services adequate to meet the needs of all local communities are satisfied.
2. Provide adequate special services to special constituencies, including the unserved.
3. Strengthen existing statewide resources and systems.
4. Ensure basic and continuing education of personnel essential to the implementation of a National Program.
5. Coordinate existing Federal programs of library and information service.
6. Encourage the private sector (comprising organizations which are not directly tax-supported) to become an active partner in the development of the National Program.
7. Establish a locus of Federal responsibility charged with implementing the national network and coordinating the National Program under the policy guidance of the National Commission.
8. Plan, develop and implement a nationwide network of library and information service.

Several states (New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Pennsylvania) and American Samoa employed these objectives as the basic format for their Pre-White House Conferences. In fact, nearly all of the states that have reported thus far adapted resolutions that fit at least a portion of these eight objectives.

Table 1 illustrates the distribution of resolutions among the eight NCLIS objectives for the four states and American Samoa that used that format.

TABLE 1

ISSUES ADDRESSED TO EIGHT NATIONAL PROGRAM OBJECTIVES RECOMMENDED BY THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

	State					
Objective	New York	North Carolina	Oklahoma	Pennsylvania	American Samoa	TOTAL
Ensure Basic Minimums	7	10	3	5	7	32
Serve Special Constituencies	4	4	2	9	5	24
Strengthen Statewide Resources	6	2	2	3	7	20
Ensure Continuing Education	1	1	1	0	7	10
Coordinate Federal Programs	0	4	1	2	0	7
Encourage Private Sector	2	1	2	0	0	5
Establish Federal Responsibility	0	0	1	1	0	2
Implement a Nationwide Network	2	1	0	1	0	4
TOTAL	22	23	12	21	26	104

Nearly one-third of the resolutions addressed to the eight program objectives are focused on ensuring that basic minimums of library and information services adequate to meet the needs of all local communities are satisfied. Most of these state resolutions can be classified as follows:

- Some resolutions confirm the program objective of providing a basic minimum of library and information services at the local level.
- Other resolutions are addressed to governance, legislation or funding mechanisms for achieving this objective. Most of these resolutions suggest state level support, although support was called for on specific Federal legislation as well.
- The third category of resolutions classified under this objective was to specify a means of achieving this objective such as seeking more volunteers to help in libraries, improving public relations by various means, supporting statewide Friends of the Library groups and performing studies of user needs and capabilities of libraries and information services to meet these needs.

About one-fourth of the resolutions concerned with the Program objectives are concerned with providing adequate special services to special constituencies, including the unserved. These resolutions are sub-divided into those that list the special constituencies that should be served and those that suggest means of serving these constituencies. These two sets of resolutions are briefly described as follows:

- The first set of resolutions deal with the need to identify, seek out and serve special constituencies such as library non-users; senior citizens; the handicapped; the homebound; the geographically isolated; ethnic and cultural minorities; the illiterate; and migrant workers. Some states also particularly emphasized the importance of serving institutionalized residents such as those found in hospitals, mental health units, penal institutions and youth institutions.
- Some of the states indicated that funding necessary for special constituencies should be the responsibility of state and Federal governments. It was mentioned that the special constituencies would be better served if they were represented on policy-making bodies. The need for special outreach services was discussed. Examples of services included bookmobiles; deposit library collections; aids and equipment to meet special needs; special children and parent programs; and special referral services. Some state resolutions emphasized that more special training of library personnel was needed to accomplish this objective. Finally, it was noted that a long range program of innovative library architecture was necessary to fully achieve equitable service to the handicapped.

The third National Program objective deals with strengthening existing statewide resources and systems. About one-fifth of the resolutions addressed this objective. Most of the resolutions concerning this objective had to do with beginning or extending funding for school library networks and local public library systems. Incentive funding was also suggested as a method to encourage library cooperation and networking. Participation in regional programs and networks was presented as a means of strengthening statewide resources and systems.

The fourth National Program objective is to ensure basic and continuing education of personnel essential to the implementation of a National Program was the topic of ten resolutions. This was seen to include formal and continuing education for library personnel; members of library boards or trustees; users; and other groups interested in libraries and information services. Special mention was made to educate library personnel in such areas as the use of new technology; public relations and marketing techniques; and handling materials and services for special constituencies. Methods for accomplishing such education ranged from on the job training to providing certified courses at library schools.

The remaining four National Program objectives were given less attention at the Pre-White House Conferences that used these objectives for their format. Und coordinating existing Federal programs of library and information services, most resolutions deal with continued support of such Federal programs as the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Higher Education Act, and the Library Services and Construction Act. Continued categorical aid from the Federal government was encouraged. Also, it was suggested that experimentation, investigation and development of new technology continue to be supported at the Library of Congress, National Science Foundation, National Library of Medicine; and other appropriate Federal agencies. It was also indicated that the new Copyright Law and regulations of the U.S. Postal Service need further study. The objective of encouraging the private sector to become an active partner in development of the National Program was interpreted to mean that efforts should be made to bring industrial and other special libraries into cooperative and networking arrangements. It was also suggested that private groups be encouraged to partially finance libraries and that citizen groups such as Chambers of Commerce and Friends of the Library be encouraged to participate more fully in libraries. Two of the Pre-White House Conferences endorsed the notion of establishing a locus of Federal responsibility concerning the national network and National Program under the policy guidance of the National Commission. There was support to implement a national network of library and information services from three of the five Pre-White House Conferences, although they accounted for only a total of four resolutions.

APPENDIX A

NUMBER OF RESOLUTIONS
MADE BY ISSUES AND
BY STATES

APPENDIX A

NUMBER OF RESOLUTIONS MADE BY ISSUES AND BY STATES

	Role of Libraries				Users Served			Operational Approaches						Role of the Government					
ISSUES	Collection and Preservation	Educational Instruction	Distribution of Information	Community	Special Constituencies	School-Age Children	Researchers	Networking	Technology	Personnel Development	Public Relations	Physical Access	Governance	Funding	Legislation	Copyright	Selection and Censorship	Conference	
State	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8	#9	#10	#11	#12	#13	#14	#15	#16	#17	#18	TOTAL
Arizona	1 SL		1 SL	2 SL	4 SL 1 N 3 G	2 SL	7 SL 1 N			1 SL	2 SL 1 N	1 SL	1 SL	4 SL 4 N 4 G	3 SL 3 N 1 G			1 SL	30 SL 10 N 8 G
Arkansas		1 SL	1 SL	1 SL	3 SL 1 N 2 G	4 SL	2 SL	5 SL 2 N		5 SL	5 SL	1 SL	3 SL	7 SL 4 N 1 G	6 SL 1 N			2 SL	46 SL 8 N 3 G
Connecticut	2 SL	2 SL		3 SL 1 N	14 SL 1 N	2 SL	1 SL	5 SL 1 N	1 SL	3 SL 1 N	1 SL 1 G	3 SL 1 G	1 SL	6 SL 1 N		1 N	1 SL	1 SL	46 SL 6 N 2 G
Delaware	1 SL	2 SL		2 SL	2 SL 2 N	2 SL		3 SL 2 N	1 N 1 G	1 SL	1 SL	2 SL	1 SL	2 SL					19 SL 5 N 1 G
District of Columbia		2 SL 1 N	2 SL	1 SL	2 SL 2 N	3 SL	2 N	3 SL 5 N 1 G	1 SL 3 N 1 G	2 SL	3 SL 1 G	4 SL	2 SL	8 SL 5 N 2 G	2 SL 3 N 1 G		1 N	2 SL	37 SL 22 N 6 G
Florida		1 G	1 N 1 G		1 SL 1 G	1 SL	2 SL	2 SL 2 G	1 G		1 G	2 SL 1 G	1 N 1 G	5 SL 1 G	1 SL 1 G		1 N	2 SL	16 SL 3 N 11 G
Hawaii	3 SL	1 SL 1 N 1 G	1 SL	3 SL 1 G	5 SL 1 N	5 SL 1 G		5 SL 4 N 1 G	2 N	2 SL 2 G	3 SL	1 SL 1 G	2 SL	1 SL 2 N 3 G	2 N			2 SL	34 SL 12 N 10 G
Idaho			1 G		1 SL	1 G	1 G	1 SL	1 SL	2 SL	1 SL			4 SL	1 SL				11 SL 3 G
Illinois	7 SL 2 N 19 G	4 SL 2 N 24 G	4 SL 1 N 15 G	2 SL 2 G	9 SL 2 N 12 G	4 G	3 SL 4 G	1 SL 4 N 10 G	2 N 5 G	5 SL 16 G	4 SL 6 N 8 G	1 SL 2 N 7 G	2 N 2 G	5 SL 5 N 7 G	3 N		1 SL 1 N 1 G		46 SL 32 N 141 G* 533

APPENDIX A

NUMBER OF RESOLUTIONS MADE BY ISSUES AND BY STATES
(Continued)

ISSUES	Role of Libraries				Users Served			Operational Approaches						Role of the Government					
	Collection and Preservation	Educational Instruction	Distribution of Information	Community	Special Constituencies	School-Age Children	Researchers	Networking	Technology	Personnel Development	Public Relations	Physical Access	Governance	Funding	Legislation	Copyright	Selection and Censorship	Conference	
State	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8	#9	#10	#11	#12	#13	#14	#15	#16	#17	#18	TOTAL
Indiana	1 SL 2 N	4 SL 2 G	1 G	1 SL	3 SL	3 SL	1 G	3 SL 1 N	1 SL 1 N 1 G	2 SL 1 G	2 SL 2 G	1 SL 1 G	3 SL	3 SL 2 N 3 G	3 SL 1 N		1 SL	2 SL 1 G	33 7 13
Louisiana	1 SL 1 N 3 G	4 G	2 G	1 G	8 SL 1 N 3 G	7 SL	2 SL	6 SL 2 N	1 SL 1 N 1 G	8 SL 6 G	6 SL 1 N 3 G	1 SL 1 G		11 SL 3 N 3 G	5 SL 1 N			2 SL	58 10 27
Maryland	7 SL 1 G	2 SL 1 N	2 SL	2 SL	14 SL 4 N 6 G	5 SL	2 SL	15 SL 3 N	2 SL 4 N	3 SL 2 N	3 SL 1 N	3 SL 1 G	5 SL 1 N 1 G	10 SL 5 N 2 G	5 SL 2 N	1 N	5 SL 3 G		185 24 14
Massachusetts	2 N	2 G		2 SL	2 SL 2 G	1 SL	2 SL 1 N 3 G	1 N	1 SL	1 G	1 N	1 SL	4 SL	5 SL 2 N 3 G	4 SL	1 G		1 SL	23 7 12
Minnesota				3 SL 1 N	4 SL 3 G	3 SL		6 SL 2 N		2 SL 1 N 1 G	3 SL 1 N 1 G	2 SL	1 SL	6 SL 3 N 1 G	2 SL		1 SL 2 G		33 8 8
Missouri	1 SL				1 SL	2 SL 1 G	1 SL 1 G	4 SL 2 N 1 G		1 SL 1 G	1 SL 1 G		4 SL 1 G	3 SL	1 SL 1 N	1 N		2 SL	21 4 6
Montana	1 SL 2 G	1 SL 1 G		5 SL	4 SL 1 N 5 G	4 SL 1 N 1 G	4 SL 1 N 1 G	3 SL 1 N	3 SL	1 SL	3 SL 1 G	1 N	1 SL	7 SL 4 N 2 G	5 SL 2 N		1 N 2 G		42 12 15
Nevada		1 G			2 SL	1 SL		2 SL 3 N	1 N	3 SL	4 SL		2 SL	11 SL 2 N 1 G	8 SL 1 N		1 N	4 N	33 12 2
New Hampshire	3 SL		3 SL	2 SL	5 SL 1 N	2 SL		4 SL 1 N	2 SL	2 SL	3 SL		1 SL 1 G	8 SL 2 N 5 G	4 SL 1 N 1 G			1 SL	40 5

APPENDIX A

NUMBER OF RESOLUTIONS MADE BY ISSUES AND BY STATES

(Continued)

ISSUES	Role of Libraries				Users Served			Operational Approaches						Role of the Government					
	Collection and Preservation	Educational Instruction	Distribution of Information	Community	Special Constituencies	School-Age Children	Researchers	Networking	Technology	Personnel Development	Public Relations	Physical Access	Governance	Funding	Legislation	Copyright	Selection and Censorship	Conference	
State	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8	#9	#10	#11	#12	#13	#14	#15	#16	#17	#18	TOTAL
New Mexico	1 SL 2 N 2 G	1 N		1 SL	4 SL 2 N			2 SL 1 N	1 N 1 G	1 SL	1 SL 2 G	2 SL 1 G		4 SL 4 N 1 G	1 SL 3 N			1 G	17 SL 14 N 8 G*
New York	7 SL 1 G	1 SL 1 G	1 SL		9 SL 2 N 2 G	1 SL 1 N 1 G	6 SL	17 SL	1 SL 1 G	4 SL	1 SL 1 N	1 SL	2 SL	15 SL 1 G	4 SL 1 N	1 N	1 SL 2 N		71 SL 8 N 7 G*
North Carolina	4 SL 1 G	1 SL			1 SL	1 G		4 N	2 SL 1 N	2 SL 1 G	2 SL		2 SL	2 SL 3 N 1 G	1 N 1 G		1 N 1 G	1 SL	17 SL 10 N 6 G
North Dakota				1 SL		1 SL		4 SL	1 SL	3 SL	1 SL	3 SL	1 SL	2 SL 1 N	1 SL			1 SL	19 SL 1 N
Ohio	1 G		1 G		1 G		1 SL	1 SL 2 N 1 G	1 SL	1 SL 1 G	1 G	1 SL 1 N	1 SL	1 SL 1 N 1 G			1 N		7 SL 5 N 7 G
Oklahoma		2 SL		1 SL	4 SL	1 SL		3 SL 1 G		2 SL	2 SL		1 SL	1 SL 1 N	2 SL			1 SL	20 SL 1 N 1 G
Oregon	2 SL	2 SL		2 SL	3 SL 1 N 1 G	4 SL		7 SL 1 N	1 N	4 SL 1 N	4 SL	1 SL 1 N	1 SL 1 G	6 SL 4 N 1 G	5 SL 1 N 1 G		1 G	1 SL 2 G	42 SL 10 N 7 G
Pa.					7 SL	2 SL		1 SL 2 G			1 SL	1 G	1 SL	10 SL 1 N 2 G	3 SL 1 N				25 SL 2 N 5 G
Tennessee	1 SL	1 SL		1 SL	1 SL		1 SL		2 SL		1 SL	1 SL	3 SL	1 SL 1 N	1 SL		1 SL		15 SL 1 N 1G*

APPENDIX A

NUMBER OF RESOLUTIONS MADE BY ISSUES AND BY STATES
(Continued)

ISSUES	Role of Libraries				Users Served			Operational Approaches						Role of the Government					
	Collection and Preservation	Educational Instruction	Distribution of Information	Community	Special Constituencies	School-Age Children	Researchers	Networking	Technology	Personnel Development	Public Relations	Physical Access	Governance	Funding	Legislation	Copyright	Selection and Censorship	Conference	
State	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8	#9	#10	#11	#12	#13	#14	#15	#16	#17	#18	Total
Texas	1 SL	2 SL 1 N		1 SL	6 SL 3 G	1 SL		5 SL		4 SL	1 N		1 N	3 SL 2 N 2 G	3 SL 4 N	1 N	1 SL 2 N	3 G	27 SL 12 N 8 G
West Virginia	1 G	1 SL	1 SL	3 SL	3 SL 4 G	3 SL		2 SL	1 SL	4 SL	5 SL	4 SL 1 G		4 SL	3 SL	1 SL			35 SL 6 G
American Samoa	8 SL 2 N 19 G			2 SL	1 SL					4 SL 2 N	1 SL	3 SL	1 SL	3 SL 1 N					23 SL 5 N 19 G
Guam	10 SL 5 G	2 SL 1 G			7 SL	2 SL	1 SL	8 SL	3 SL	8 SL 1 G	5 SL 1 G	9 SL 1 G	4 SL 1 N	4 SL 1 N	4 SL 2 N		1 SL 1 G	3 SL 1 N	71 SL 5 N 10 G
North Marina Islands	6 SL		1 SL		2 SL	4 SL	2 N					3 SL	1 SL	2 SL	2 SL 1 N				21 SL 3 N
Trust Territory	4 SL 1 N	1 SL			1 SL		1 SL	4 SL 2 N		4 SL	1 SL 1 N	4 SL	1 SL 1 N	3 SL 1 N		1 SL		2 SL	27 SL 6 N
Virgin Islands	4 SL 6 G	2 SL 3 G	1 SL	3 SL	5 SL 11 G	10 SL 1 N 6 G		8 SL 13 G	3 SL 2 G	8 SL 1 G	6 SL 2 G	7 SL 7 G	5 SL 2 G	12 SL 4 N 8 G	4 SL 1 G				78 SL 5 N 62 G
U.S. Indians	4 G			1 SL				1 N		1 SL		1 N	4 G	1 N 2 G	1 G			1 G	2 SL 3 N [illegible]2 G

APPENDIX B

DETAILED ISSUES, GOALS AND MEANS OF ACHIEVING GOALS AT THE LOCAL, STATE AND NATIONAL LEVEL

ISSUE NUMBER 1

What role should libraries and information services play in collection and preservation of new kinds of information?

Library and Information Services; Goal 1: Promote the production and collection of local original works that are unique in terms of language, culture, folk-lore and family histories.

Means of Achieving Goal 1:

Local Level

- Increase local funding to achieve this goal.
- Apply the library technological skills and resources to help accomplish this goal.
- Encourage community participation in the selection and production of such materials.

State Level

- Establish a state network of such materials.
- Employ a state level "travelling" archivist who can assist local libraries in collecting and preserving such materials.

National Level

- Seek intensive, but short term funding from such federal agencies as the Smithsonian Institute, National Endowment for the Humanities, National Endowment for the Arts and others.

Library and Information Services; Goal 2: Develop a program to deal with rapid deterioration and loss of materials.

Means of Achieving Goal 2:

Local Level

- Survey holdings and establish current status of such holdings.
- Develop and implement better security measures.
- Enforce existing laws covering reclamation of borrowed overdue books, collection of payment of lost books and penalty for theft.

State Level

- Establish state (or regional) warehouses that can be employed to relieve space problems.

National Level

- Develop a national policy for the preservation of library materials.
- Bring the problem of deterioration to the attention of the publishing industry in an effort to improve its materials.

Library and Information Services; Goal 3: Increase availability of other non-traditional library materials in such areas as health care, foreign information, family life, and government publications.

Means of Achieving Goal 3:

Local Level

- With health care and family life materials, coordinate library activities with other local agencies, organizations and media.

State Level

- With foreign materials, designate a single appropriate library to serve as an international branch that has holdings that are strong in foreign publications and those dealing with international trade.
- Designate the state library to acquire and preserve federal government publications.

ISSUE NUMBER 2

What role should libraries and information services play as an educational institution?

Library and Information Services; Goal 4: Erase illiteracy as well as improve the reading skills of the general public.

Means of Achieving Goal 4:

Local Level

- Provide staff, space, specialized materials, programs and other resources to help illiterate citizens and to upgrade reading skills (as well as disadvantaged).
- Encourage more and better pre-school reading programs and library use.
- Make more easily read materials available in libraries such as Reader's Digest and Job Corps materials.
- Sponsor weekly programs on public television that will encourage more reading and use of libraries.

State Level

- Encourage cooperation among state and federal literacy programs.

National Level

- Increase funding for programs such as Reading is Fundamental, Literacy Volunteers of America, and Right to Read.
- Establish specific incentives for gaining cooperative literacy projects among schools, libraries and other educational agencies.
- Perform federally funded research for planning, developing and implementing literacy programs in local libraries.
- Promote federal funding to define, assess and establish reading and literacy standards for both print and non-print literature on a national level.

Library and Information Services; Goal 5: Establish libraries as a full partner in life long learning processes.

Means of Achieving Goal 5:

Local Level

- Provide various special events and genres of music, dance, theater, science, and the plastic and graphic arts.
- Have a clearinghouse section for information about local educational opportunities and appropriate support services.
- Regularly sponsor "Career Days" to enlighten persons of all ages about new career opportunities.
- Establish accessible testing centers for aptitudes and skill levels.
- Staff libraries with independent learning advisors.
- Provide library materials in a variety of formats addressed to a range of comprehension levels.
- Make available psychological support in libraries to instill user confidence.
- Conduct special classes on the use of libraries, with special attention to availability of automated reference services and interlibrary lending capabilities.

State Level

- The states should be given the responsibility for seeing that life long learning programs are carried out in libraries at the local level.

National Level

- Encourage cooperation among libraries, private corporations, utilities, state agencies and federal agencies to increase educational opportunities in libraries.
- Establish federal funding to provide local libraries with resources to sponsor, promote and provide access to life long learning events and programs.

ISSUE NUMBER 3

What role should libraries and information services play in providing information for coping with life's problems?

Library and Information Services; Goal 6: Assist citizens in participating in formulation of public policy.

Means of Achieving Goal 6:

Local Level

- Assemble, store, retrieve and provide access to information pertaining to public issues.
- Provide ample opportunities for adults to become involved in democratic processes.
- Provide information on agencies holding meetings, their notices, minutes, annual reports, budgets and other pertinent documents.
- Promote the use of libraries as public policy information centers.

State Level

- Use computer information systems to help establish an interface with state and local government information systems.
- State agencies should assist libraries in expanding their roles of assisting citizens in participating in formulating public policy.

National Level

- Establish the authority to submit questions of public interest in governing bodies at local, state and national levels and citizens through a petition process at all these levels.

Library and Information Services; Goal 7: Provide an information base for family life information having to do with morals, citizenship, patriotism and tradition.

Means of Achieving Goal 7:

State Level

- The state should coordinate all library, information and service agencies in providing information to meet the needs of families.

Library and Information Services; Goal 8: Provide an information resource for coping with life's trauma or crises such as death, severe illness, addiction, loss of income, and divorce as well as day to day problems having to do with food, shelter, clothing, health, consumer, social and human service.

Means of Achieving Goal 8:

Local Level

- Provide information on these issues and train personnel to be knowledgeable in them.
- Establish multi-lingual, toll-free, 24-hour operating answering services in libraries and information centers.
- Provide referral capabilities to citizens concerning these issues.
- Promote and distribute health care information through multimedia technology.
- Make sure that such services are well publicized to all segments of society in the community.

State Level

- The state library should set up workshops on the library as a community information and referral center.
- Establish guidelines at the state level for libraries to serve as a community information and referral center.
- The state should establish multi-lingual clearinghouses, hotlines and information analysis centers to assist persons with these information needs.

National Level

- The Federal government should provide research, planning, and guidelines for providing such information systems and services.

ISSUE NUMBER 4

At what level should libraries and information services attempt to serve the entire information needs of communities?

Library and Information Services; Goal 9: Determine the entire information needs of communities so that they can be better served.

Means of Achieving Goal 9:

Local Level

- Seek a representative input from the community in designing and implementing continuing library services and policy.
- Initiate requests for tax funds which are referenced to a public needs assessment.
- Perform periodic needs assessment studies in local communities.
- Conduct periodic sample surveys of local public information needs.
- Provide a formalized mechanism through such means as citizen advisory councils to insure that the diverse special interests are heard.

State Level

- Provide state level funding to assist local communities in conducting local analyses, library evaluation and planning programs.
- Call a day long Citizens' Conference on libraries and information services to meet every four years.
- Ask the state to develop a model for an ongoing evaluation system.
- The state should assist local communities in providing needs assessment and evaluation documents, and coordinate evaluation activities for programs and services.
- Statewide sample surveys should also be conducted to establish general information needs.

National Level

- Seek Federal assistance for research and development in the areas of needs assessments, library evaluation and public or other user surveys.

ISSUE NUMBER 5

At what level should libraries and information services attempt to serve special constituencies who have mental, physical, geographical, social, or other such difficulties which restrict their use of traditional library services?

Library and Information Services; Goal 10: Due to the diversity of special constituency groups and their individual needs, it is necessary to discuss the attaining of goals specifically. However, it is the overriding goal that the presently unserved and underserved, regardless of the degree of disability, be recognized as individuals who are entitled to library services and information, and be provided adequate library services as such.

Means of Achieving Goal 10:

Local Level

- Every library must survey its community, the specific needs, and develop programs to accommodate all disadvantaged groups within said community.
- Staff libraries with personnel qualified to deal with the needs of the disabled.

State Level

- Identify unserved and underserved segments, designing and targeting information programs for them.
- State library must enlist aid of existing agencies to find new avenues for identifying and reaching unserved.
- Establish liaison service between libraries, agencies, organizations, and individuals dealing with underserved populations to identify specific needs and initiate appropriate measures on a cooperative basis.

National Level

- Identifiable organizations specializing in the needs of special groups should be established within the Bureau of Libraries of the proposed U.S. Department of Education.

- Preparation of a grant proposal for the establishment of a pilot project in the District of Columbia to serve as a model for the Nation. The purpose of this project being to demonstrate methods to meet requirements of groups with special needs.
  - awareness training for policy makers and staff
  - methods of developing linkages between existing programs; outreach programs, public relations programs
  - utilizing existing resources
  - incorporation of recommendations from the White House Conference of the handicapped.

Library and Information Services; Goal 11: Provide adequate, though sometimes unconventional, library services to individuals including the institutionalized, homebound, and shut-ins who are unable to make use of traditional library facilities.

Means of Achieving Goal 11:

Local Level

- Local library systems should regard institutionalized persons as clients and cooperate with institutions in providing services, materials, and access to information.
- Develop local public library guidelines and funding for providing such services to residents of institutions supported by local funds.
- Establish interrelationships and resource sharing between correctional facilities and public libraries.
- Librarians should do more outreach work to familiarize themselves with homebound citizens in the community and deliver different materials and programs to them.
- Make additional library and information services available to homebound users by developing and expanding programs to include mobile library services and combinations of telephone and video display of visual materials.
- Library and information centers should promote and encourage transportation to and from library facilities with other community resources.

State Level

- Appoint a committee of representatives from State Library and correctional institutions (both administrators and residents) for the purpose of setting guidelines, standards, and developing a plan for correctional libraries.

- Department of Education, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, the Governor, and General Assembly should provide funds in Annual Budget to support provision of institutional library services. This budget should be consistent and separate from other monies allotted to State Institutions to assure continuing services.
- Increase state funds and/or match Federal funds to approve positions to adequately staff correctional libraries and additionally achieve full service status.
- Coordinate network of bookmobiles to serve persons unable to get to existing library buildings.
- Develop centralized mail service for "books by mail" and various other materials for homebound receipt.
- The Division of Library Development and Services in conjunction with the Association of Public Libraries Administrators should prepare a report on service to citizens in rural areas including recommendations as to the scope of service and discussion of alternative methods for providing it.
- Establish information and referral services to assist isolated persons in both urban and rural areas.

National Level

- The President of the United States should appoint a committee composed of librarians and lay citizens to study and recommend how best to provide library service to institutionalized persons.
- Develop Federal agency guidelines and funding to supplement public library funding of library services to local institutions in jurisdictions characterized by high rates of institutionalized individuals.
- Provide information resource centers with professionally trained staff in centralized locations according to geographic and population needs to acquire and coordinate dissemination of materials, information and services. Through cooperation of public and private libraries, and educational institutions, and specialized information sources and depositories, provide new access to and expansion of existing service.
- U.S. Congress give books by mail and mailing of library materials franking privileges or very minimal postal rates to provide these services to isolated persons.

Library and Information Services, Goal 12: Provide adequate library and information services to the blind, deaf, and other physically handicapped individuals.

Means of Achieving Goal 12:

Local Level

- Remove physical and architectural barriers in compliance with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act.
- Comply with state and Federal laws in approval of structural plans for all new facilities before construction is permitted.
- Staff each library with one or more persons who are prepared to respond to library needs of handicapped individuals.
- Make interpreters for the deaf available in library and information centers.
- Administrators of libraries should grant employment to hearing impaired adults who meet qualifications.
- Provide for input by handicapped individuals as to acquisition of library materials.
- Publicize services and materials currently available.
- Provide a broader range of materials in formats useable by the physically disabled including:
  - large print
  - braille
  - taped books and magazines
  - telecommunication equipment
  - TTY
  - braille, large print, or speech output for computer terminals
  - closed circuit TV systems
  - captioned films
- Display library information signs that are in "languages" such as "sign" and braille as well as print.
- Libraries can further serve special constituencies by providing articles concerning accomplishments of persons in their group, materials describing career opportunities available to them, and materials and services for persons concerned about the constituency group.

State Level

- A study should be made to identify physical barriers present in libraries which prevent free access.
- Provide state aid, by means of consultation, in adapting existing facilities, and when needed, by means of funding to assure no impairment of basic library functions to handicapped individuals.

- Develop statewide planning to outline minimum standards in public libraries for materials and services to handicapped and transmit these plans to the State Board of Education, the Governor, and General Assembly for development of legislative authority and funding to meet these standards.
- Sponsor sign language courses for public librarians.
- Identify significant collections of materials relevant to the education of the handicapped, make the existence of these resources known and available to all who work with the handicapped.

National Level

- United States Congress should:
  - appropriate funds necessary to permit modification of library buildings for convenient access.
  - enact legislation and provide funds to assist states in financing improvements of services to handicapped.
  - fund, through the Library of Congress, regional centers for blind and physically handicapped, facilities, and personnel for recording non-recreational materials at local centers.
  - recognize its responsibility to the deaf by authorizing and funding a "Library for the Deaf" similar to the Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.
- Implementation of a National Deaf Resources and Information Center by the Library Service for the Deaf unit within the American Library Association, including toll free numbers/TTY in the center to provide services to meet informational needs of deaf citizens.
- Library of Congress and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare should provide leadership and support for developing and strengthening state and local library services to the handicapped.
- The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped should initiate operation of a radio reading service.
- Directional signs, access tools, public relations information, and all other relevant materials should be mandatorily available in appropriate language for the visually handicapped through Federal legislation.
- Have the National Commission on Library and Information Services study the feasibility of promoting publication of several additional periodicals of popular interest in large print and braille.

Library and Information Services; Goal 13: Provide adequate library services to underserved constituencies such as senior citizens, ethnic and cultural groups, educationally and mentally disadvantaged.

Means of Achieving Goal 13:

Local Level

- Recruit people from these groups as volunteers and/or employees to encourage library useage thereby utilizing their potential.
- Develop information and referral services for educationally disadvantaged, non-readers, and those who use English as a second language.
- Assess community need for availability of bilingual materials for immigrants, and the non-English speaking.
- Accordingly local branch libraries should carry a bilingual selection of books for the benefit of these ethnic communities and have staff with the necessary knowledge of language and the communities to assist such users.
- Evaluate services and if necessary implement changes in services and programs for the elderly.
- Initiate planning of Urban Indian Library services and flexible delivery systems involving outreach collaboration of librarians and lay citizens of all segments of the Indian community.
- Library materials concerning Native Americans document 20th century activities as well as past history.
- Identify and meet the needs of the mentally handicapped.
- Library personnel should receive training or experience that will qualify them to relate to and serve the mentally handicapped.

State Level

- Establish present ongoing "Library Services to the Aged" on a permanent basis by locating funds to support this program.
- Participation of library staff responsible for delivery of services to minorities in statewide planning of library service.
- Hiring by State Library of additional specialized consultants in library service to minorities to coordinate services.
- Establish a network of bilingual persons who can be contracted to access needs, and write, edit, and update materials providing basic information to minorities.
- Appropriate funds to assess needs and interests of mentally disabled, making use of surveys, questionnaires, and direct contacts in order to best serve the needs of this group.
- Provide additional funding of libraries serving native Americans.

National Level

- White House Conference or Library and Information Services designate a special task force on Native American Urban Library needs.
- Direction signs, access tools, public relation information and all other relevant materials be available in such appropriate languages as is deemed necessary in local libraries, simple and concise information for educationally disadvantaged, translation of computer terminology for lay persons through Federal legislation.
- Mandate employment of well trained staff capable of meeting informational needs in appropriate language wherever needed.

ISSUE NUMBER 6

What level should libraries and information services attempt to serve school age children?

Library and Information Services; Goal 14: Provide adequate library services to school age children.

Means of Achieving Goal 14:

Local Level

- A central library should be mandated in each public school (with 120 students or more) and the library should be directed by a certified librarian.
- All schools (or schools with an enrollment of 250/500 or more) should be staffed with a full-time. certified librarian.
- All school districts with an enrollment of less than 250 should be staffed with a full-time, certified librarian.
- The hours and services of school libraries should be extended beyond school hours and over vacation time.
- School libraries and public libraries should establish cooperation in provision of materials and services, adopt jointly adopted plans and programs, and share educational and community objectives.
- Develop a positive instructional program in all schools to encourage school age children to use public and school library materials and services.
- Issue all school age children library cards.
- Hire paid para-professionals and volunteers to assist school librarians.
- Constantly update school library collections.
- Provide an adequate supply of materials that are not biased on the basis of sex, race, age, ethnic, religious or other such characteristics.
- Test children for library literacy and take appropriate action based on the tests.
- Provide library materials and services that take into account differences in skills and learning rates.
- Encourage use of school and public libraries for recreational and leisure time reading, listening and viewing.

State Level

- School districts should be encouraged through funding and incentives to establish regional library media centers, to provide centralized purchasing and processing of print and nonprint materials, and to make available professional support services.
- Establish, at the state level, minimum standards, a funding formula, and a funding floor for public library, school library and media centers in local communities.
- Existing programs should be reviewed and evaluated for effectiveness.
- Implement a plan for mandating school and public libraries to meet national standards for staff, resources, facilities and funds.
- Provide state level staff for consultation as needed to aid in achieving national standards.
- At the state level, create a School Library Unit.

National Level

- Use Federal funding to enhance existing programs, modify current facilities and implement new services using qualified personnel.

ISSUE NUMBER 7

At what level should libraries and information services attempt to serve researchers and other professionals?

Library and Information Services Goal 15: Provide increased access to information for researchers and other sophisticated professionals.

Means of Achieving Goal 15:

Local Level

- Student, faculty, and academic research staff should have free or inexpensive access to information retrieval services in their academic libraries.
- Local public libraries should define and identify the needs of specific professionals to be served and, in cooperation with key persons in the respective professions, organize services to meet these needs.
- Establish a responsibility of publicly supported academic libraries as to acquisition of specialized but little used materials which are available both for research purposes and interlibrary loan to public libraries.
- Promote access to library resources housed in private institutions, including private higher education institutions.

State Level

- Support research level collections in medicine, and further collections be developed and maintained by a qualified medical librarian.
- Work with interlibrary loan networks, reference and research library resource systems, and regional medical library networks to establish consistant support and service patterns for health science interlibrary loans throughout the state.
- Encourage special libraries to become members of regional cooperative networks by modifying rules and fees governing admission and including special librarians in planning for intertype library cooperation.

- Include in data banks, highly specialized and unique holdings of special libraries which would be available to the public.
- Fully fund state interlibrary loan networks to support availability of resources of academic research libraries through public and college as well as deriving a funding mechanism whereby private libraries can receive direct financial support in direct ratio to their free service to the public.
- Appropriate a percentage of the budgets allotted for state-supported institutions for the exclusive support of library services, and purchase of books, periodicals and other informational materials in order to meet accepted standards of academic libraries.

National Level

- Urge U.S. Congress and the President to continue the present Categorical Aid Program to libraries through funding to authorize levels of the Higher Education Act and the Medical Library Assistance Act to add Law and Health Sciences Libraries open to the public as eligible for assistance and include these libraries as beneficiaries in all economic stimulation bills involving construction and manpower.
- Seek Federal funds to compensate research libraries and promote their services.

ISSUE NUMBER 8

In what ways can libraries and information services share their resources?

Library and Information Services; Goal 16: Establish a library and information service network for sharing bibliographic center and for providing access to print and non-print materials.

Means of Achieving Goal 16:

Local Level

- Establish cooperative arrangements among agency, public, school, industry, and church and synagogue libraries and information services for cataloging systems and computer retrieval and referral systems and for providing access to print and non-print materials.
- Provide better means of transporting and delivery of library materials among libraries.
- Establish communication linkages (e.g., telephone) among local libraries with better directories to all these libraries.
- Develop common local library material review, examination, processing and purchasing centers to be shared by local libraries.
- Provide training of library personnel in use of resource sharing methods.

State Level

- Develop a statewide library computerized union catalog, on-line search and retrieval system and network for borrowing privileges that is compatible with national developments.
- Library cooperation should be mandated by state level legislation tied to allocation of state funds.
- Redistribute a portion of the state aid to public libraries be given over to percentage reimbursal of monies spent by local libraries on materials purchased under shared resource plans.
- Provide better interlibrary loan services through courier service and individual interlibrary loan passes.
- Designate large urban libraries or some other such facility as a state (or regional) depository or network center and fund these facilities accordingly.

- Establish statewide reciprocal borrowing capabilities with a statewide borrower's card that is honored at all agency, public, school and special libraries.
- Establish a mechanism for intergovernmental contractual agreements across jurisdictional boundaries.
- Promote interstate conservative networking and programs.
- Support regional and state networking through in-service training and continuing education, correspondence course, training in technical processing, and program consultants.
- Undertake studies to examine problems encountered by all types of libraries in providing information services and in resource sharing.
- Perform cost analysis and feasibility studies on new technology such as computerized cataloging, computer output of microfiche and on-line retrieval in order to advise small libraries of the cost, performance and effectiveness of these and similar systems.
- Establish a clearinghouse of information on networking models, plans, techniques, and experiences.

National Level

- Obtain Federal support for a national network of library and information services based on strengthening state resources.
- Implement a nationwide network of library and information service along the lines proposed by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Services, providing that it is voluntary and does infringe on the autonomy of publicly and privately supported libraries and networks.
- Initiate a national information policy recognizing the need for networks; national planning for growth; and a comprehensive approach to information problems.
- Recognize the role of the Library of Congress as the primary national library of the United States and provide adequate funding for LCs initiatives in the national serials program center, national network, and the national preservation program.
- Implement the National Periodicals System (and Center) proposed by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science and support the concept of a national lending library for all types of printed material.
- Encourage such organizations as the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, the Library of Congress, the state and multi-state networks, the Council for Computerized Library Networks, the State Library Agencies and the library data base center actively work together in a cooperative spirit in the planning of the National network.

- Develop, through the Federal government, a national policy and appropriate the necessary funds to encourage, support and sustain the state library agencies in intertype library cooperation and networking.
- Federal libraries, such as the National Library of Medicine, should broadly publicize their services and provide access to their collections.
- Include United States territories in the national network plans and implementation.
- Establish a national committee to explore ways of providing free access to computer data bases owned by non-tax supported organizations.
- Examine legislation to ensure that networking and cooperation is permissable. Provide, through appropriations, incentive for cooperation such as by increasing funding for LSCA Title III.
- Develop a national system of borrower's card reciprocity with safeguards to assure return of borrowed materials.
- Distribute, through the Federal depository library program, without charge, all available public documents available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, National Technical Information Service and ERIC.

ISSUE NUMBER 9

In what ways can libraries and information services apply new technology?

Library and Information Services; Goal 17: Employ new technology when such technology can improve the cost, performance or effectiveness of libraries and information services.

Means of Achieving Goal 17:

Local Level

- Train library and information service staff to appreciate and use new technology.
- Inform the public of the availability, use and advantages of new technology.

State Level

- Establish a committee to be made up of recognized technologists, futurists, information specialists and information users to consider the continuing development of information resources, the relationship of such resources to each other, and to the impact that such technological development will have on the total information support and service structure.
- The state should encourage a continuing active program of research and development. Pilot projects should also be carried out under the auspices of the committee.

National Level

- Perform studies on the cost, performance, effectiveness and benefit of new technology such as automated circulation systems, electronic security systems, computerized catalogs, on-line retrieval, micrographics, video disks, cable television, and telecommunication (including satellite, long line, etc.).
- Encourage microform publishers and microform equipment manufacturers to attempt to standardize the field.
- Perform studies of the use of new library technology to determine its effect on persons at all age, economic, and educational levels.

- Study the needs for standards of new technology.
- When modernizing provisions of the Federal Communications Act and related statutes, require the electronic common carriers such as telephone, telegraph, and communications satellite companies to provide discount rates for libraries comparable to the library special postal rate.
- Create a new coalition of government, library, and private industry professionals to coordinate current programs; secure funding for new technology; provide continued assessment of existing technology; assure future development of technology for libraries and information services; and educate library administrators and staff about existance of new technologies and to encourage their use.
- Establish a program of public education concerning new technologies available to them through libraries and information services.
- Increase funding at the Federal level for the development of new technologies.

ISSUE NUMBER 10

In what ways can libraries and information services conduct basic and continuing education for their personnel?

Library and Information Services; Goal 18: Improve basic and continuing education for library and information service personnel.

Means of Achieving Goal 18:

Local Level

- Implement continuing education programs for librarians and information personnel in the areas of assessing user needs; using multitype library systems; utilizing new technology; handling new nonprint media; stressing client-oriented attitudes; exposure to public relations skills; new management and administrative techniques; needs of special constituencies; and new learning to read processes.
- Provide in-service training to other library related personnel such as trustees, board members, volunteers and para-professionals.
- Set minimum guidelines for certification of local library personnel.
- Recommend paying registration fees, salary increases, or other financial remuneration to provide incentives to participate in continuing education.
- Publicize the availability of continuing education opportunities to library and information service staff.

State Level

- Establish higher standards for state funded library and information schools.
- Fund continuing education programs.
- Provide special grants for basic education and continuing education in library and information science to members of special constituency groups such as blind, deaf, handicapped, bi-lingual ethnic, and so on.
- Conduct a statewide survey of library and information service job positions to establish job descriptions and competency skills needed; indicate types and levels of training appropriate for each job; establish tests or check lists for evaluation of competency; and determine amounts and levels of discrepancies; and make recommendations for overcoming the gaps.

National Level

- Establish higher standards for accreditation of library and information science schools and departments.
- Provide Federal funds for increased basic and continuing education programs.
- Attempt to attract higher quality students in library and information science schools.
- Encourage the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science to work in conjunction with the Nation's library schools and other interested agencies to develop programs and mechanisms for continuing education and establish minimum qualifications for personnel.

ISSUE NUMBER 11

In what ways can libraries and information services employ public relations to improve services?

Library and Information Services; Goal 19: Increase and extend library and information services through public relations.

Means of Achieving Goal 19:

Local Level

- Hire a public relations director at the local level to implement a public relations program; train library personnel in performing their functions in a proper public relations manner; and conduct studies of user needs.
- Further involve volunteers and volunteer groups to increase public awareness. Such groups might include civic organizations, senior citizens, friends of libraries, book clubs, publicity groups and church and synagogue groups.
- Encourage publishers of telephone directories to include in the front pages of each directory a comprehensive listing of information services (in multiple languages where appropriate).
- Encourage local library staffs, trustees, board members, and volunteers to be public relations representatives everywhere they go.

State Level

- Retain and support a professional public relations person at the state level to provide expertise and coordinate a statewide public relations program; assist and direct the marketing of library services; facilitate the growth of enthusiasm for libraries by educating students and the general public; and encourage cooperation and exchange between libraries of public relations services and available information.
- Establish a tax exempt non-profit foundation for receipt and expenditure of local development funds.
- Hold state and/or regional conferences involving business leaders to educate them about library and information services.
- Annually submit a complete and comprehensive report on all libraries in states to governors and legislatures.

National Level

- Through a national agency and lobby, conduct a coordinated campaign using national media resources to develop and improve public awareness of library and information services.
- Seek financial support for a retrieval campaign through private groups, foundations, library associations and public agencies.
- Create a nationally recognized logo or symbol representing libraries and information services.
- Set aside five percent of all new Federal library and information services program monies for public relations programs.
- Encourage President Carter to proclaim 1980 as National Libraries Year.
- Encourage library and information science schools to include a public relations course in their curriculum.
- Refer to libraries and information services as centers of knowledge or

- Direct the American Library Association Public Information Office to contact the National Advertising Council to work towards getting libraries chosen as their major campaign in the upcoming year and more widely publicize National Library Week in the future.

ISSUE NUMBER 12

In what ways can libraries and information services improve access to their facilities?

Library and Information Services; Goal 20: Significantly improve access to libraries and information services.

Means of Achieving Goal 20:

Local Level

- In any given community, the optimum and most desired hours of services should be determined from the needs of the community and the hourly schedules established and set in accordance with these wishes and needs (including Sundays, holidays and non-work hour times).
- Explore viable alternatives to new construction such as mobile delivery systems or increased number of branch libraries through leased or rented facilities, store fronts, or semi-permanent structures.
- Establish public transportation or locate public transportation routes for persons in order to facilitate access to libraries.
- Provide adequate parking for library users.
- Set up public book drops through the entire community.
- Establish incoming WATS lines in libraries serving rural citizens.
- Provide more room in libraries for public meetings, seminars, workshops and so on.
- Emphasize importance of providing attractive, clean, functional and accessible library facilities.

ISSUE NUMBER 13

What should be the governance structure of libraries and information services?

Library and Information Services; Goal 21: Evolve a governance structure for libraries and information services that will optimally serve society.

Means of Achieving Goal 21:

Local Level

- Establish library boards, trustees, administrators and staff in such a way that all segments of society will be represented.

State Level

- Establish a state Library Agency to serve as a back-up resource for other libraries; be an information source for state government; provide planning and evaluation services; and to provide consultant services for new technology, public relations, services to special constituencies, and so on.
- Establish a Commission on Library Services, appointed by the Governor, within the Department of Education which should set policy for the state library agency and for the coordination of state funded cooperative programs.
- State networks should be governed by a body represented by various types of libraries of all levels from all sectors.
- State Library Associations should extend membership to members of county courts, boards of commissioners, other units of local government, users, and advocacy groups.
- Establish a standing committee on libraries and information services within the state legislature.
- Form a territorial cancus to ensure that their special library needs as a territory be met.
- Give authority to the State Board of Education to set standards for accreditation of schools that will require school districts to increase expenditures for library materials.
- Establish a state level Commission on Library and Information Science modelled after the National Commission.
- Adopt a statewide library system, financed by a statewide tax.

- Create a separate Department of Public Library and Information Services, with responsibility for school libraries left within the Department of Education.
- Establish a Bureau of School Libraries within the Department of Education (Board of Education).
- Establish a position of State Supervision of School Library Services in each state.
- Develop guidelines for service and support of state academic libraries within the State Board for Higher Education.
- Adopt the planning guidelines set forth in the National Program for Library and Information Services by State Library Commission (State Library Board or Bureau of Library Resources).

National Level

- A national library (and information services) agency should be created by Congress to establish national priorities and policies for libraries and information services; plan and coordinate programs to implement such policies; seek funds to carry out these programs; and contract and monitor the expenditure of such funds.
- Urge Congress and the Carter administration to establish a new Department of Education which should include a unit of libraries and complementary educational activities, to be headed by an Assistant Secretary for Education.

ISSUE NUMBER 14

How should libraries and information services be funded?

Library and Information Services; Goal 22: Fund library and information services in a manner that yields optimum benefit to society.

Means of Achieving Goal 22:

Local Level

- Funding for local public libraries should come from the following sources: 50 percent local, 30 percent state and 20 percent Federal.
- All fines collected for overdue materials and/or lost materials go toward new materials for the library involved.
- Attempt to gain funds for public libraries through a program of corporate giving and other appropriate sources.
- Funding for libraries shall not be based on property taxes.
- Tax-supported budgets of local, state, special and national libraries should be developed with ample opportunity for citizen involvement.
- All persons should have free access to information in all public (publicly supported) libraries (i.e., no user fees).
- Libraries should review policies and consider user fees.
- User fees should not be charged for any general service but such fees be limited to specialized services only for which the library is charged, such as computer searching

State Level

- More state funds should be allocated for statewide interlibrary loan and networking efforts.
- State library grant funds shall be distributed to counties on a per capital base.
- Support state academic libraries in order to expand resources and through networking serve all citizens.
- Allocate state funds for services now not provided to the underserved (special constituencies).
- Create a state level appropriations (or funding resource) officer who is available to local administrators and who has knowledge of grants, fellowships, special endowments, and so on.

- Enact a minimum mill levy to implement a statewide library card system.
- Establish a three tier system of Basic, Desirable, and Exemplary levels of service and fund according to these priorities.
- Part of the Federal appropriation for libraries and information services should be appropriated to states on a per capita basis and states should distribute funds directly to the local level on the basis of a matching formula.
- Provide tax-supported funds on a continuing basis for all libraries that participate in network services.
- State college and university libraries should receive a minimum of six percent of the institution's budget as a line item with additional enrichment funds set by the institution.
- Budgets of publically supported academic libraries should be augmented to provide services to users other than faculty and students, provided that such services don't jeopardize their basic mission.
- Study the feasibility of tax abatement and/or other incentives to provide corporations which would agree to participate in resource sharing networks.
- Determine the possibility of augmenting current funding through a portion of state lotteries.
- Do not increase taxes for libraries, but rather reallocate the present tax resources, particularly in view of libraries being educational institutions.
- Establish alternative formulas to those based on population to serve rural libraries (e.g., amount of area served).
- Establish a statewide funding formula that reflects locally identified needs, with sources being a per capita tax rebate, room tax, entertainment tax, property transfer tax, or in lieu tax.
- Study library needs statewide and provide short term funding to bring all areas up to a minimum level of standards.
- Tax credits should be given to individuals who make donations to libraries.
- The state should bear the costs of replacing and/or preserving worn-out books.
- Appropriations should be adjusted to keep expenditures up with the level of changes in cost of living.
- Amend (Virgin Island) laws to permit purchase of periodicals and newspapers on more than a one-year basis.

National Level

- Establish standards of minimum services and funding formulas for meeting these standards.

- Increase funding of Title III of the LSCA to promote cooperative efforts among libraries.
- Fund Title II of the LSCA to make possible construction of public library facilities and modification of current facilities to accommodate the needs of handicapped and mobility impaired citizens.
- Provide incentive grants and/or low interest rate loans for library construction.
- Increase funding for Titles I and IV of the LSCA to their maximum amount allowed by their statutes.
- To stimulate growth in school library collections, current categorical aid programs should be funded to authorized levels of the ESEA.
- Federal funds should be given to Micronesia in block grant without restrictions (PL 95-134, Title V).
- Federal funds should be requested in a modified block grant form which will support all types of libraries and general funds for national networking, resource sharing, or telecommunications.
- Federally fund law libraries open to the public and those in correctional institutions.
- Federal funding for Native Americans should be overseen and coordinated through the U.S. Department of Interior.
- A national library/information service network should be funded through shared cost of operation and maintenance of the network. Establishment costs should be funded by the Federal government.
- Free nationwide exchange of all library materials should be achieved through increased Federal and matching state funds.
- The Federal government should provide additional funding to serve special constituencies requiring special programs, facilities, or materials.
- Such funding should be in the form of block grants to an appropriate state agency.
- Encourage research and development funding through such Federal agencies as the Office of Education, National Science Foundation, National Endowment for the Humanities, National Endowment for the Arts, the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, the Library of Congress, and the National Library of Medicine.
- Provide free transportation of library materials through the U.S. Postal Service (or lower postal rates for such services).
- Citizen and library communication should have special postal rates.
- To expedite services to U.S. territories and islands, the U.S. Postal Service should airlift all mail at the lowest possible rates.
- The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science should select a demonstration project from each state to be developed as a working model for indicating to other libraries how adequate funding and the attainment of established standards can improve library services.

- The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science should establish policy to clearly support funding public and other publicly supported libraries for automated bibliographic data delivery systems.

ISSUE NUMBER 15

(8) What new legislation is needed to improve library and information services?

Library and Information Services; Goal 23: Serve society in providing better library and information services through enactment of new legislation.

Means of Achieving Goal 23:

National Level

- Provide legislation that will classify independent libraries supported by private foundations as educational institutions, thereby exempting them from Federal income taxes.
- Enact and extend Federal legislation such as Library Services and Construction Act, Titles I, II, III and IV; Elementary and Secondary Education Act; Higher Education Act, but amend Title IV with provision for but not limited to the elderly, the physically disabled, and members of minorities.
- Federal legislation should designate public libraries as educational institutions which are eligible to participate in Federally funded educational programs.
- Maintain economic postal rates through support of Federal legislation similar to HR 7700 and S.3229 of the 95th Congress of the United States.
- Expend legislation for the National Library of Medicine to mandate provision of information to meet the needs of the patient and health care consumer.

ISSUE NUMBER 16

Should the new Copyright Law of 1976 be modified to serve society better?

Library and Information Services; Goal 24: Employ the Copyright Law in a manner that best serves society.

Means of Achieving Goal 24:

National Level

- Study and reconsider the 1976 Copyright Law (PL 94-553) with a particular emphasis on identifying any corrective action needed to protect the information need of citizens.
- Take Congressional and/or Executive action that may be needed to correct any limiting effects of the Law.
- Define "fair use" of non-print educational materials used by teachers and students in an educational setting.
- Amend the Federal laws to permit libraries more flexibility in distribution and duplication of copyrighted materials.
- Enact copyright laws to protect cultural materials from outside exploitation, including requirements that all outside and local researchers deposit with each district library board a copy or copies of materials produced as a result of the research and/or requirements for screening research prior to actual undertaking.

ISSUE NUMBER 17

How can libraries and information services avoid censorship of materials?

Library and Information Services; Goal 25: Insure that all materials be made available through libraries and information services without censorship.

Means of Achieving Goal 25:

Local Level

- Openly and conspicuously display the American Library Association's Library Bill of Rights.
- All libraries and information services and their board adopt selection policies that support the concept of Intellectual Freedom.

National Level

- Affirm and widely distribute the American Library Association's Library Bill of Rights, and the Freedom to Read Statement, the School Library Bill of Rights, and the Right to Read Policy of the National Council of Teachers of English.
- Oppose efforts by individuals, groups or governments to limit the choice of others or to impose their own standards or tastes on others.
- Educate the public (and especially school age children) about the dangers of purging or censoring library materials (both print and non-print) and the provisions First Amendment to the Constitution.
- Insure that libraries as institutions, librarians as professionals, and library boards as governing bodies be free from the fear of prosecution because of censorship or obscenity laws, either on a local, state or national level.
- The above means of achieving the Goal should be implemented by the American Library Association Intellectual Freedom Committee, the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and the U.S. Congress.

ISSUE NUMBER 18

How can results of the Pre-White House Conferences achieve desired results?

Library and Information Services; Goal 26: Provide continuing assessment of library functions, inadequacies, and goals.

Means of Achieving Goal 26:

Local Level

- Copies of the final draft of resolutions, and policy and program recommendations resulting from the Governor's Pre-White House Conferences on Library and Information Services should be made available to all participating delegates.
- Participants of the Governor's Pre-White House Conference should commit themselves to the implementation of goals and objectives discussed.

State Level

- Another Governor's conference on Library and Information Services should be convened in 5 years to access the progress and needs at that time of library services.
- Copies of resolutions should be sent to appropriate persons including but not limited to the governor, state legislative members, and University personnel for review.
- Turnover business not taken care of in the allotted time to a committe of delegates for appropriate action.
- Extend gratitude to the governors for their sponsorship and participation.
- Governor's Conference delegates should be informed via letters or a follow-up conference discussing the decisions of the White House Conference, and how to implement them in the state.

National Level

- Provide immediate funding for implementation of the eight Program Objectives of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

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- Appropriate agencies and persons including the National Commission on Libraries and Information Sciences, should receive copies of the resolutions adopted by the Governor's Conferences.

APPENDIX C

MAJOR TOPIC AREAS FOR PRE-WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCES

TABLE 1

MAJOR TOPIC AREAS

Identified by States

State	Topic Area	# Resolutions
Arizona	No Breakdown	38
Arkansas	No Breakdown	44
Connecticut		
	Access	6
	Resources & Services	22
	Governance	5
	Funding	5
	Education	5
	Public Awareness	4
	National Issues	6
Delaware		
	Are library services available to all?	5
	What should a library do?	10
	Who pays and who controls?	4
	Libraries & machines?	4
	School libraries	1
District of Columbia		
	Libraries & Legislative Action	4
	Libraries & Executive Action	5
	Libraries & Community Action	2
	Libraries & Educational Needs & Action	4
	Libraries & Budgetary Action	5
	Libraries & Media/Public Relation; Promotional Action	3
Florida	No Breakdown	15
Hawaii		
	Networking in Hawaii	3
	Information Power in the Political Prosess	4
	Hawaii Pluralistic Society & Its Information Needs	4
	Technological Revolutions	5
	Lifelong Learning: Childhood & Youth	5
	Lifelong Learning: Adult years	5
	Courtesy	2

State	Topic Area	# Resolutions
Idaho		
	Education/Training	1
	Funding	3
	School Libraries	1
	Additional	5
Illinois		
	Training for Family Life	7
	Need to Preserve Self Government and Retain Open Access to Political Power and Jobs	5
	Opportunities for Quality Education for all	8
	Promote Service to the Unserved, the underserved and the unmotivated	17
	Continuing Education	7
	Vocational & Personal Delight & An Enriched Cultural Life	9
	Economics of Information	9
	Fast & Efficient Access to, & Distribution of, Information for all people, regardless of purpose	13
	Conservation & Environment	6
	Personal Finances & Economics	8
	Education Geared to Information Literacy: 100% literacy	7
	Health Care	4
	Free Access to Information for all Elements of the population, including rural, with guaranteed absence of censorship	18
	Quality of Life	5
	Technology: Applications to Service	6
	Total Worth for One's Being: Life has a Purpose	9
	Public Relations	16
	Ways to Keep Peace: National & International	6
	Library Education & Personnel	9
	Funding	1
Indiana		
	Freedom to Know	5
	Literacy and the Nation's Libraries	5
	Technology	6
	Legislative and Funding	4
	Additional	20
	Courtesy	2

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	Technological Revolutions	5
	Lifelong Learning: Childhood & Youth	5
	Lifelong Learning: Adult years	5
	Courtesy	2

State	Topic Area	# Resolutions
Louisiana		
	Funding	12
	Access	15
	Cooperation & Networking	3
	Special Service for Special Groups	10
	Personnel	10
	Public Relations	19
	Courtesy	4
Maryland		
	Library Cooperation	6
	Public Access	11
	Library Services to the Handicapped and Others with Special Needs	16
	Financing Libraries	12
	Library Governance & Citizen Participation	2
	Technology	6
	Library Networks	11
	Freedom of Information	8
	Professional Development	5
	Functions and Services	17
Massachusetts		
	The Real Roles of the Library: What Should They be?	4
	Present & Future Technologies	4
	Responsibilities of the Private Sector & the Federal Regional & Local Governments	8
	Library Cooperation & Networks	3
	Library Resources — Buildings & Collections	2
	Copyright	1
	What Should be the relationship among users, libraries and the private sector (publishers, media, producers, jobbers, manufacturers, & the broadcast networks)?	3
	Additional	7
Minnesota	No Breakdown	38
Missouri	No Breakdown	33
Montana	No Breakdown	38
Nevada	No Breakdown	38

State	Topic Area	# Resolutions
	Plan, develop & implement a nationwide network of library and information services (#8)	2
	The future of library science	1
	Access	27
	Interrelationship & resource sharing	17
	Technology	3
	Functions & services	5
	Finance & governance	14
North Carolina		
	NCLIS #1	10
	#2	4
	#3	2
	#4	1
	#5	4
	#6	1
	#7	0
	#8	1
	State level networking/cooperation	4
	Technology	2
	Other	1
North Dakota		
	No Breakdown	19
Ohio	No Breakdown	16
Oklahoma		
	#1	3
	#2	2
	#3	2
	#4	1
	#5	1
	#6	2
	#7	1

State	Topic Area	# Resolutions
Oregon		
	Miscellaneous	15
	Basic services	2
	Public relations	1
	Special groups	4
	Education	6
	Networking	6
	Funding	5
	Political Awareness & Action	1
Pennsylvania		
	#1	5
	#2	9
	#3	3
	#5	2
	#7	1
	#8	1
Tennessee	No Breakdown	13
Texas	No Breakdown	32
West Virginia		
	Public School - public library relations	10
	Library promotion	15
	Internal Library Improvement	18
	Library Funding & Support	9
American Samoa		
	#1	7
	#2	5
	#3	7
	#4	7
Guam	Topic areas not defined	71

State	Topic Area	# Resolution
Northern Mariana Islands	No Breakdown	18
Trust Territory	Topic Areas not defined	31
Virgin Islands	Topic Areas not defined	116
U. S. Indians	No Breakdown	12

APPENDIX D

STATES ADDRESSING SPECIFIC GOALS

Goal	
1	DE HI IL IN MD MT NH NM NV OR TX WV
2	CT IL IN LA MD MA NY NC OH OR
3	AZ AR IL IN LA MD MA MO MT NH NM NY NC TN
4	CT DE DC IL IN LA MD MA MT NV NM NY NC OK OR TX
5	DE DC HI IL IN LA MD MA NY OK OR TN TX WV
6	IL NH HI
7	ID IL MD NH NY OH WV
8	AZ IL LA MD
9	AZ AR CT DE HI IL IN LA MD MA MN MO MT NH NM ND OK OR TN TX WV
10	AR CT DC HI IL IN LA MD MA MN MO NV NH NM NY NC OH OK OR PA WV
11	AZ AR CT DE HI IL LA MD MA MN MI NH NM NY OK OR PA TX WV
12	AZ AR CT DE DC IL IN LA MD MA MN MT NH NM NY OK OR PA TN TX WV
13	AZ CT HI ID IL LA MD MN MT NH NM NY OK TX WV
14	AZ AR CT DE DC HI ID IL IN LA MD MA MN MO MT NV NH NY NC ND OK OR PA TN TX WV
15	AZ AR CT DC IL IN LA MD MO MT NY OH
16	AZ AR CT DE DC HI ID IL IN LA MD MA MN MO MT NV NH NM NY NC ND OH OK OR PA TN TX WV
17	CT DE DC HI ID IL IN LA MD MA MT NV NH NM NY NC ND OH OR WV
18	AZ AR CT DE DC HI ID IL IN LA MD MA MN MO MT NV NH NM NY NC ND OH OK OR TX WV
19	AZ AR CT DE DC HI ID IL IN LA MD MA MN MO MT NV NH NM NY NC ND OH OK OR PA TN TX WV
20	AZ AR CT DE DC HI IL IN LA MD MA MN MT NM NY ND OH OR PA WV
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23	AZ AR DC HI IL IN LA MD MA MO MT NV NH NM NY NC ND OK OR PA TN TX WV
24	CT IL MD MA MO NY TX WV
25	CT DC IL IN LA MD MN MT NV NY NC OR TN TX
26	AZ AR CT DC HI IL IN LA MD MA MO NV NH NM NC ND OH OK OR TX
27	AZ AR CT IL MO NV NH NM NY NC OR WV